THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 24. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMSHIP "CHINA" AT HALIFAX.

PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE "CABLE" NEWS.

The Armistice Previous to Peace.

HOW RUSSIA IS TO TREAT CAPT. FOX.

Details of Recent Battles.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE AT OLMUTZ

Terrible Defeat of the Austrians

NAVAL BATTLE AT LISSA.

The Americo-Italian Iron-Clad "Re d'Italia" Sunk.

AUSTRIA TO WITHDRAW FROM CERMANY.

Latest Commercial News.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MARKETS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, July 30.—The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on July 21, via Queenstown on the 22d, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamship *Java* arrived at Queenstown on the 20th, and the *Arago* at Southampton on the same day.

The Preliminaries to Peace—Armistice Agreed Upon by Austria and Prussia.

Austria and Prussia had accepted the proposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armistice for six weeks.

Later via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all the markets, the prevailing opinion among the Germans being that peace would almost certainly be concluded, and consequently there would be no resumption of hostilities.

The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—In a great naval fight off Lissa the Italian iron-clad *Re d'Italia* was sunk by a collision at the commencement of the battle. An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "Long live the King and Italy!" from the crew.

The Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna despatch says the Italian fleet was driven back, and was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation.

It is stated that Frankfort will have to pay a further war contribution of twenty-five millions of florins.

The Paris Bourse was excited; Rentes were quoted at 69f. 32c.

The *Observer* says:—"Parliament will be required, at almost the last moment of the session, to give its concurrence to the confederation of the North American provinces, including a plan for the continuance of the Grand Trunk Railway."

BOMBAY, July 10.—Cotton quiet. Exchange, 2s.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, *Helena*, at Falmouth.

Captain Fox in Russia.

Great preparations were being made at St. Petersburg to give Assistant Secretary Fox a grand reception.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton, on Saturday, the 21st, was ⅛@⅛d. higher. The sales were 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands were quoted at about 14@14¼d.

Breadstuffs were inactive. The weather was favorable for the crops.

Provisions closed flat.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money, 88¾@88⅞; United States 5-20s, 70¾@71; Erie shares, 44¼@44½; Illinois Central shares, 79@79½.

NEWS BY PERUVIAN AND PALMYRA.

Details of the Battle of Olmutz—The Despatches from King Wilhelm—Important Official Reports and Proclamations, &c.

A despatch of July the 22d says:—

A letter published from the King of Prussia to the Queen has perfected his Majesty's account of the battles of Koniggratz.

The War in Italy.

Despatches from the coast of Ireland, dated July 15, received on board the *Great Eastern* during the voyage, and forwarded to us, report:—General Cialdini marched upon Rovigo with one hundred thousand troops. Two hundred thousand Prussians are left between the Mincio and Adige.

The War in Bavaria Before the Peace Treaty.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE IN FRONT OF VIENNA.

By the steamship *Peruvian* we received the following report of the military situation before Vienna, dated in Liverpool on the 20th of July:—

Great forces are concentrating on both sides before Vienna

The military position is unchanged.

PRUSSIAN OFFER OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that Prussia has consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided Austria agrees to do the same, and give her decision on the bases proposed within that period.

THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA.

A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following as the Prussian demands, in addition to the complete settlement of the Duchies, which in future are to act in unison, and be under the *control* of Prussia:—

Prussia demands, as the principal object of the war, the establishment of the unity of Northern Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and moreover, requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power of the Confederation.

All that Prussia asks is the establishment of a union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

ITALY INCLUDED IN THE PRUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Prussian official *Gazette* (Berlin) says that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy declares that neither party shall conclude either a peace or an armistice without the consent of the other.

AUSTRIA SAID TO HAVE REFUSED.

Despatches from England, dated still later in the day of the 20th of July, state it was reported that Austria had decidedly refused to accept the Prussian conditions for peace.

NAPOLEON NOT AN ARMED MEDIATOR.

The *Moniteur du Soir* (a semi-official inspired French military organ) denies that the French Government had any intention of becoming an armed mediator in the difficulties.

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival there of M. Benedetta, the French Ambassador.

WHAT FRANCE WISHED TO EFFECT.

The *Moniteur du Soir* contradicts the journals which appear to believe that the French Cabinet, in offering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take the part of an armed mediator in Germany. It says that France intervened diplomatically with the idea to bring about peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications.

The London *Post* says that France has decided to avoid any concentration of French troops on the frontiers towards the seat of war, so anxious is the Emperor to avoid the slightest indication of France being dragged into military activity.

The Prussian Advance.

ACTIVE AND HIGH-HANDED OPERATIONS, MILITARY AND EXECUTIVE.

The Prussians entered Darmstadt on the 18th of July.

The Prussian General Falkenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfort, and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the Governments of Nassau and Frankfort. Several of the Frankfort journals have been suppressed provisionally, and the Frankfort Senate has been dissolved.

Our special London despatch of the 20th July, forwarded by the *Peruvian*, contains the following items concerning other and new Prussian and Austrian operations:—

The Prussians have commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Mayence. Boats on the Rhine are no longer permitted to proceed past that fortress, and railroad communication with the town is suspended.

The anticipated truce between the Prussians and Bavarians has not yet been definitely concluded, the Bavarians declining General Falkenstein's conditions.

The Federal troops defeated at Aschaffenburg are forming a junction with the Bavarians.

The headquarters of Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt are at Waldans.

A battle between the Austrians and Prussians is expected at Floridsdorf in the field, or on the March on Wednesday.

Twelve thousand Austrians have left Trent for Innsbruck.

The Frankfort contingent has been disbanded and military clubs closed.

The city of Frankfort has paid a contribution of six millions of florins towards the maintenance of the troops.

THE BATTLE OF OLMUTZ.

An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 15th of July. The Austrians were defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns.

The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.

The Prussians occupied Lundenburg on the 17th of July, cutting communication between Olmutz and Vienna.

The Federal German army was greatly demoralized.

In Southern Germany the Prussians established their headquarters at Lundenburg on the 18th of July.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

The military correspondent of the London *Times* with the Prussian army says that another Prussian reserve is about to be formed, which will raise the army to three hundred thousand men, exclusive of the reserves in garrisons and fortresses.

The Austrian Army.

The London *Times* correspondent with the Austrian army says that the resources of Austria are not sapped, and that although the army has lost much of its confidence it has not lost its courage. The effect of the needle gun is actually waning before analysis. The Austrian army in front of Vienna and in the field is now, for the first time, numerically greater than the Prussian grand army, if the latter be reduced as we suppose it to be by the necessity of its position in keeping open its communications and occupying captured places.

The Fighting in Italy.

The Italian headquarters were at Rovigo on the 18th of July.

Prince Napoleon had gone on a special mission to the Italian headquarters.

The Austrian forces were retiring into the fortresses of Venetia, but were making some preparations to defend the passages into Tyrol.

On the 17th of July the Italians in force attacked Borgoforte. The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians withdrew, abandoned their guns, ammunition and provisions. The *tete du pont* at Motteciana and Forts Rochetta and Boccno di Gardo were destroyed by the Italian artillery.

The Italians occupied Borgo Forte, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

The Italian loss was slight.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across Caffara river. Garibaldi is said to have been present in this affair.

The Austrians took two hundred prisoners.

Italian Naval Attack on the Island of Lissa—The Austrians Prevent a Disembarkation.

Our special correspondent in London, dating on the 20th of July, furnishes the following important advices, the accuracy of which is confirmed by our news report through the Atlantic cable.

The Italian fleet, consisting of some iron-clad vessels and several steamers, opened an attack on the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia.

After several hours' obstinate fighting Admiral Persano, with eight iron-clad vessels, silenced the Fort of St. George. The powder magazine in the fort was blown up during the engagement.

The Italians had few killed and wounded.

Vice Admiral Albani joined the squadron of Admiral Persano, who was about to give orders for a disembarkation, when he was apprised of an Austrian squadron approaching to prevent this design being carried out, and the Italian fleet was soon afterwards preparing for an engagement with the Austrian squadron.

Prince Carignano, and the Italian Minister of War, have sent their congratulations to Garibaldi upon the victories achieved by the volunteers at Arnpoie and Candino.

The Italian rearguard was at Platte, on Wednesday.

The Austrians on Mount Domino attacked the Italian volunteers, but soon retired from the fire of the Italian artillery.

The same day an attack was made on Candino.

Italian loss, one hundred and thirty killed and wounded.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

BY ATLANTIC CABLE TO-DAY.

Message from Queen Victoria to President Johnson.

Reply of the President.

ASPY BAY, July 30.—The Superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with the message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:—

"OSBORNE, July 29, 1866.

"To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

Reply of President Johnson.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30, 11:30 A. M., 1866.

To Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Western and Eastern hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and amity between the Governments of England and the Republic of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Salute in Honor of the Cable.

BOSTON, July 30.—Governor Bullock has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired on Boston Common to-day, to celebrate the completion of the Atlantic Cable.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

United States Troops for Pensacola—Indians Troublesome, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 30.

The steamer *Star of the South* sailed from here to-day on account of Government, with five hundred United States soldiers for Pensacola. The Indians there are becoming troublesome, and troops go out to quell them.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—The steamer *George Appold* touched here this afternoon to receive on board a number of colored people destined for Boston, where situations have been procured for them.

The United States tug *Stephen Decatur*, in the service of the United States Burial Corps, arrived here to day with the barge *Dell Hymes* in tow from Washington. The barge had on board a large number of coffins, and was sent to City Point.

Over twenty thousand coffins are now in Washington awaiting shipment to the different cemeteries designated for the burial of Union soldiers.

A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City county was recently held in Hampton, Va., and a resolution adopted approving and endorsing the call for the National Union Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 19th of August next, and requesting the old Whig and Democratic State Committees to appoint delegates to represent the district in the Convention.

At another meeting held at Halifax Court House, Va., several days ago, resolutions to the same effect were adopted.

The old United States ship *Pennsylvania*, for many years the receiving ship on this station, and which was sunk at the commencement of the late war, is soon to be raised.

The weather remains unsettled, and this afternoon a short rain storm commenced, lasting a few hours. Wind easterly. No arrivals or departures.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Advices from Havana to the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors due to royalty. The Emoress did not land, but proceeded on her journey the next day.

News from Mexico represent the situation of of the empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras caused great dismay.

The Imperialist newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussions of the situation.

A French war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with two hundred troops of the foreign legion.

The *Diario del Imperio*, the official organ of the empire, says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico and arrange several international affairs. She is expected to return in November next.

Octavio Resado, who fought under Juarez at Puebla, has raised a revolution in Guanajuato.

Petroleum oil is being exported to New York from the wells on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Prince Salm-Salm has been made a Colonel on the staff of an auxiliary division.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamers *City of New York* and *Borussia* have arrived at this port. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands are quoted at 66@67c., and middling Orleans at 68@69c. Flour dull. Sales of 4000 bbls. at $5 60@9 75 for State; $8 15@11 75 for Ohio; and $5 60@8 50 for Western. Southern unchanged; sales of 260 bbls. Canada nominal; 840 bbls. sold at $8 40@12. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn declined 1@2c for mixed. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $31 50 for mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 29.—The Cattle Market is rather dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. About 1600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 17@17¾c. for extra; 15@16¾c. for fair to good; and 12@14c. ₰ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

27	head,	Jones Mc'lane, Western,	15@16.
96	"	P. McFillen, Western,	14@17.
56	"	P. Hathaway, Western,	15@17¾.
102	"	J. Kirk, Western,	16@17¾.
61	"	McFillen & Co., Western,	17@17¾.
150	"	E. S. McFillen, Western,	16@17.
70	"	Ullman & Co., Western,	16@17¾.
105	"	Martin Fuller & Co. Western,	16@17¾.
100	"	Mooney & Smith, Western,	16@17¾.
90	"	T. Mooney & Bro., Western,	14@16¾.
80	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania,	14@16¾.
30	"	J. A. Chain & Brother, Pennsylvania,	14@14¾.
92	"	L. Frank, Western,	15@16¾.
61	"	Frank & Co., Western,	15@17.
53	"	Hope & Co., Western,	15@16¾.
80	"	B. Hood, Chester county,	15@17¾.
38	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county,	14@17.
52	"	A. Kimble, Chester county,	13@16.

Cows are in fair demand 200 head sold at $50@75 for springers and $60@100 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep are unchanged. About 5000 head sold at 5@6¾c. per lb. gross, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices are well maintained. 1000 head sold at the different yards, at from $14@14 75 the 100 lbs. nett.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CHESNUT HILL

BRUTAL MURDER BY A DRUNKEN ROUGH

THE ASSASSIN STILL AT LARGE.

Last evening one of the most wanton and unprovoked deeds of blood that has ever disgraced this community, was perpetrated on the outskirts of the city.

Two men, Oliver Ollison, the victim, and Jacob Hirsch, a friend, were driving up the Wissahickon turnpike early in the evening, the time being a little after 8 o'clock.

Coming to the toll-gate at the junction of the Reading and Wissahickon pikes, the carriage halted a moment, and then Ollison, for some inexplicable reason, exclaimed, "Drive on!"

The horse started again, the gate-keeper, who is almost as deaf as a rock, endeavoring to detain him. He did not succeed in this effort, and so the party drove on about three hundred and fifty yards, when they again halted. The point at which this last stop was made, was but a few feet this side of the boundary line between the city and Montgomery county.

Ollison and Hirsch both alighted, the former remaining to watch the horse, while the latter started back towards the gate, intending to pay the toll. Before reaching the gate he encountered three men, and inquired if one of them was the gate-keeper. The reply was in the negative, and Hirsch continued walking towards the toll-gate.

Before he had gone much further he heard a scuffle, and the cry that some one was bleeding to death. Hirsch turned about at once, and about fifty yards from the place where had left Ollison standing with the horse he found his dead body.

The wounded man had not been killed on the instant, but was able to stagger this far, as was shown by the zigzag course of blood with which the ground was sprinkled.

He fell to the earth near the gate of a dwelling-house, through the open doorway of which he saw a light. As he fell, he cried out "Hold me," or "save me." The gentleman living in the house, on running to the gate, turned the fallen man over and found him to be quite dead.

The three men whom Jacob Hirsch encountered as he was proceeding back to the toll-gate, were named respectively, Philip Stile, Thomas Fagan, and Michael Teeven. The last of the three, at least, was in a drunken condition.

In the afternoon he had taken Stile home to supper with him, and while at the house had shown him a large dirk-knife, the blade of which was six inches in length.

Some time during the previous winter, Teeven had shown this same knife to Stile, and invited him to purchase it. When Teeven left his house last evening he is supposed to have carried this knife with him, intent on mischief of some kind.

When the three men reached the spot where Ollison stood, Teeven drew his dirk, and made a lunge at him, inflicting a large and deep wound behind the ear, and severing the carotid artery. As Teeven struck the blow, he cried out, "Do you want any more?" or words to that effect. He then left for parts unknown.

The alarm was soon given and the police attracted to the spot. They took Stile and Fagan into custody and removed the body of the murdered man to the Station House. At an early hour this morning Detective Levi proceeded to Chesnut Hill and at once instituted proceedings which it is believed will soon bring the assassin to bay.

This Michael Teeven is an Irishman by birth, having first seen the light in the county Cavin, on the 29th of September, 1837. He is five feet nine inches in height, of medium build, with a smooth, slender, dark-complexioned face, and weighs about 165 pounds.

Oliver Ollison, the victim of this cold-blooded deed, was a stout, heavy man, of middle age. He was a milkman by profession, and resided at Twelfth and Myrtle streets.

At 11 o'clock Coroner Taylor viewed the body, and Dr. Shapleigh commenced the post-mortem examination. A jury was impannelled, and the inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

This was rendered necessary by the multitudinous engagements of Coroner Taylor, for whom the warm weather and bad whisky together have made enough work of late to keep half a dozen ordinary men busy.

MEXICO.

Departure of a Military Expedition to Aid the Liberals—General Lew Wallace Said to be in Command—Cannon, Revolvers, Rifles, Powder, Shot, and Shell for Juarez—Interesting History of the Expedition, Etc. Etc. Etc.

From the N. Y. World of to-day.

An event occurred on Thursday, in this city, under the most secret auspices, which will probably protract the Mexican war, and materially increase the military difficulties under which Maximilian has labored since his official entry into the halls of the Montezumas. All readers of Mexican intelligence are aware that the Liberal army, under President Juarez, are but scantily armed, and that there is a great dearth of war materials in their magazines and arsenals.

The raw product from which gunpowder is made cannot be found over the whole region extending from Tamaulipas to Chihuahua, and there are but few skilled workmen capable of manufacturing the weapons of the three arms of the military service in the long and bloody history of that nation, where revolutions unrelieved by the quietude of a brief recess have followed each other as the night succeeds the day, the combatants depended on the outside world for their supplies of the materials of war, and the late struggle between the empire and the republic was no exception to the rule.

ABORTIVE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ARMS.

Soon after the Liberal army took the field, an effort was made to secure a large number of muskets and artillery pieces from San Francisco, but the matter was made known to the French consul, and he soon foiled the attempt. It is said the arms were paid for and subsequently returned, but the money was not refunded to the agents of the Liberals. It was subsequently found impossible to procure war materials in any city on the Pacific coast, and the project was abandoned.

ARMS PROCURED IN NEW YORK.

Attention was next directed to New York as the place most likely to furnish the needed supplies, and President Juarez immediately commissioned confidential agents in this city to purchase rifles and gunpowder sufficient to supply ten thousand men during an aggressive campaign, which was contemplated a month since at El Paso del Norte. The agents transacted the business quietly, and the utmost secrecy was preserved in all their movements.

It was known to less than a score of persons that arms were being purchased which had been manufactured in a little town on the borders of the Hudson, a short distance from this city, and that their destination was Mexico. How the rifles and the "villainous saltpetre," with large quantities of shot and shell which have been purchased, were to be exported, remained a profound mystery till Thursday morning.

A STEAMER BEING LOADED WITH THE ARMS.

There are a few piers on the North river which are nominally adapted for secrecy. One of these is located in the extreme rear of West Washington Market. The successive squares of two-story sheds, which stand on that ground, shield it from all possible observation. To this dock a handsome and powerful propeller came a few days since. On Monday last, and the two successive days carts were driven over the oblique rows which lead to this mysterious pier, and laborers soon relieved them of their burdens of oblong boxes, kegs of powder, ordnance, shot, shell, with the canvas materials for hostile equipments. They are quietly removed to the ship, and on Wednesday night she became literally a floating arsenal, loaded to the hatches with the implements of destruction and death.

MAXIMILIAN'S AGENTS ON THE ALERT.

The novelty of arms being shipped in these "piping times of peace" at one of the North river piers soon created intense curiosity among those who were aware of the facts, and rumors of the occurrence soon flew fast and wide. Subsequently, they reached a foreign consulate in this city, through one of the agents employed by the Emperor Maximilian to watch the movements of the adherents of Juarez in the United States.

A MILITARY EXPEDITION TO AID THE LIBERALS OF MEXICO.

In spite of the rigid obscurity and secrecy in which the operations were enshrouded, it soon transpired, after investigation, that the vessel was intended for a Mexican port, and was destined to take part in a military expedition to aid the army of Juarez. The agent who gave the information to the consul went on board the vessel, and having pretended that he was an agent of the Liberals, ascertained that her cargo was regularly certified to consist of "powder, rifles, and other munitions of war," for which, ostensibly, she was going to Texas to find a market therefor among whomsoever might desire to buy.

IMPERIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE VESSEL.

Those in charge of the vessel soon found it necessary to hasten her departure, by reason of the fact that confidential agents and detectives in the Imperial employ here, evinced a design that her real destination was Matamoras, Mexico, and that the large military stores she contained were destined directly for the Republican forces.

In accordance with this suspicion, that amounted to a certainty in the minds of those scenting it, the matter was on last Tuesday laid in full before the consul above alluded to, as likely to be interested in, and if possible to counteract any measures hostile to the welfare of Maximilian.

The Imperialists in this city gave the affair immediate scrutiny, and though seeing no way in which they could legitimately or with propriety interfere, were so impressed with the gravity of the evidence, as to direct its instant reference to the United States authorities.

MARSHAL MURRAY DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

All the facts connected with the character of the steamer, her cargo, and mission, were next made known to Marshal Murray. That officer declined to examine or act in the premises, without orders from United States District Attorney Courtney, and to that gentleman was the subject on the same day developed. Mr. Courtney, after going through the evidence in detail, did not esteem the facts of the case of sufficient importance to induce action; but in any event, after deliberation, decided that a detention of the vessel, only regis ered, and apparently sailing in good faith for a domestic coastwise port, did not come within the sphere of his duty, and that he could not commence any action of detinue unless ordered by the direct authority and command of Mr. Smythe.

[*Continued in the Fourth Edition.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 30, 1866.

There was little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were better.

Government bonds are firmly held at an advance. Old 5-20s sold at 108¼, an advance of 1; and 7-30s at 104¼, an advance of ¼. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 98½ for 10-40s.

City loans are less active. The new issue sold at 99@99¼, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 1000 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at 38@38¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼; Elmira common sold at 30, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, a slight advance; and Minehill at 55½, no change; 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55·81 for Reading; 37½ for Little Schuylkill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 64¼ for Lehigh Valley; and 45½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18½; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38¾ for Spruce and Pine; and 41½ for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¾; 27 was bid for common do.; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 32; 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 94 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 52½ for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 65½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 147; 11 A. M., 147¾; 12 M., 148¼; 1 P. M., 147¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh	Reading Railroad	b60	55⅝		

FIRST BOARD

$1000	Phil 6s, new	99½	50 sh	Elmira R		30
$800	do. bounty	99	50 sh	do		30
$4000	do. gas	95	100 sh	Pa & E	c	31½
$1000	Alleg Co 5s	71½	100 sh	do	b10	31½
$2000	U S 7 30s Aug	104½	100 sh	Cata pf	b30	33½
$5000	Pa & E 6s, 1s	91	100 sh	do	s30wn	33⅝
100 sh	Sch N pf	35½	100 sh	do		33¾
100 sh	do.	b5 35¾	300 sh	do	lots30	33¾
29 sh	Pa R	lots	50¼	100 sh	do		33¾
100 sh	St Nich Coal	c 2¼	100 sh	do	c	33¾

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold			147¼	147½
American Silver, 5s and 2s			139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864	13¼	13½
"	"	July, 1864	12⅝	13
"	"	August, 1864	12	12¼
"	"	October, 1864	11	11¼
"	"	Dec., 1864	10¼	10½
"	"	May, 1865	8	8¼
"	"	August, 1865	6¾	7
"	"	Sept., 1865	6¼	6½
"	"	October, 1865	5¾	6

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 30.—The Flour Market has been depressed to-day in consequence of the foreign news noting a suspension of hostilities on the Continent and the decline in the premium on gold. There is scarcely any demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6 87½@7 50 ₰ barrel for superfine; $7 50@8 50 for extras; $10 50@11 for new wheat do; $9@10 50 for North west extra family; $11@13 for Ohio do. do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no transactions have been reported.

Supplies of Wheat continue to come forward slowly, but there is not much demand, and prices are lower. Sales of 1700 bushels new Delaware red at $2 60@2 65, closing at the former rate, and 600 bushels Spring at $2 20. In white nothing doing in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania Rye at $1 00. Corn is quiet, with small sales of yellow at 95 cents, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at 95 cents. Oats are in limited demand, with small sales at 55 cents for new Delaware, and 54 cents for old Western.

Provisions—The market, as usual at this season of the year, is quiet. We quote new Mess Pork at $32 75@33 and Mess Beef at $19@25 for western and city packed; 200 tierces pickled Hams sold at 20 cents.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 62·23@2·24, and Ohio at $2 29.

—Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, recently appeared at an evening party given by the Emperor Napoleon. She wore a robe of white satin with a train, and a diadem of diamonds.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £200 ($1000) A YEAR.

BY MRS. WARREN.

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[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of Saturday.*]

The warm kindness of the girl was not to be borne down. I ate to gratify her, and was refreshed. The fire was kept burning, and the can of water boiling, in expectation of my husband's return. My watch had stopped, and we could not mark the time. I sat on a box with a shawl over my head, leaning it against the side of the fireplace, overpowered with fatigue, and dozing, letting Bridget come and go unquestioned. Presently we were startled by a loud knock, and in a few moments my husband entered, with the tidings that the furniture had not arrived, and was not likely to do so before morning.

"We'll just have to sit up then all night; anyhow, we've got some coal," said Bridget, undismayed by the prospect, and busily proceeding to pour out some tea; and then pushing the bread and butter towards him, said, "Sure it's that'll cheer ye up."

My husband looked first at one, then at the other, then at the tea, and burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. The empty house rung with his hilarity. His mirth was catching, for Bridget looked cheerily up, saying, "It might be worse."

"True, Bridget, for we have only to picnic in an empty house instead of in the green wood in a thunder-storm."

This seemed rather beyond Bridget's comprehension; for she instantly asked:—

"But how'll the missis sleep?"

"Very well, my good girl; but what will you do?"

"I'll just make a fire in the big room overhead. I can lie down afore it till the morning."

My husband gave her his thick wrapper, and after, as she termed, "settlin' the room" which we were in, she departed; and how thankful I was that her cheery help had been given to me!

With wrappings and conversation and a bright fire, the early part of the night passed away; but the morning chill awakened us from our uneasy slumbers before daylight. We could hear Bridget throw up a window, and soon she came to announce that a heavy wagon was lumbering up the road. The good news proved true. Our household goods had at last arrived. Now I should again make a home. Exultation in the future swallowed up present discomfort. To enter into all the mishaps we endured, to enumerate our damaged furniture, our battlings with those we employed "to get a fair day's work for a fair day's wages," and a thousand and one other disagreeables, not to mention the constant recurrence to our daily account of expenditure, would only render my narrative tiresome without benefiting any person.

We will now pass over six months; my husband did not become Richard Fenton's substitute in his office for a longer period; the practice was sold, and he went abroad. For some weeks Fred's health had failed him, not sufficiently so as to call for advice, or to cause alarm, but still he seemed to have a disinclination to active exertions.

"Something oppresses me; I cannot throw it off, Milly," said he, "and I have need for work."

So days and weeks went on, and at length another little cherub was born to fill the latter's place. "Now," thought I, "Bridget's temper will be tried; if I do the work myself, I will have no thoughtless girl as help." On my restoration to my domestic duties, one grave error I quickly fell into. The child was scarcely ever permitted to be out of my arms, day or night. I had been a reasonable mother before; now husband, house, servant, all, were neglected for my infant. Bridget was a good—almost invaluable—girl in carrying out orders, but had no faculty to contrive or think; indeed, the want of the latter power was her chief failing, known as well to herself as to me. "If I had but the *sense* to think!" was her constant exclamation. Hitherto our dinners had been neatly and nicely served, and our expenses kept within bounds. No washing had been put out excepting so much as would amount to two shillings a week; Bridget did the rest. I ironed all but my husband's shirts; these I felt I was not accomplished enough in the art for; and thus about a shilling a week was saved.

At first my husband felt hurt at this exclusive devotion to my child, more particularly as it sensibly injured the child's health, which was pining for want of the fresh air. I could not give it; my own strength was insufficient for the burden of carrying the babe.

"Let Bridget take the child out this morning," said my husband, testily.

"Very well," I said, "as you like; but we must dine later if she does."

"That will not signify, so that the child gets health and you relief."

And so Bridget, not very reluctantly, was made head nurse for the time being. I always suspected Patrick's proximity to our neighborhood, and, from her excessive readiness for the walk, in my inner mind I fancied he was not far distant. We usually dined at four o'clock; it was now one, and my last words were, "Bridget, recollect you have not prepared for the dinner; be sure you are at home at two." Three o'clock came, and Bridget had not returned. In my anxiety for my babe, I thought nothing of my husband's meal, and, indeed, I am not sure that I could have cooked a dinner if I had desired to do so. Soon after three, Bridget entered, with my boy sweetly asleep, and well wrapped up. I saw at once no harm had come to it.

I said, very crossly, "Bridget, where have you been?"

"Oh, missus! I didn't think 'twas so late: but I'll soon see to the dinner;" and that was all that was done to it. The potatoes were half cooked, the meat soddened, cinders had got into the gravy, and the whole affair was deplorable.

Time after time the same thing occurred, till even my husband's patient sweetness of temper was fast giving way, and my own was becoming almost shrewish. I took myself seriously to task; how was this to be remedied? Expenses were getting ahead, too; substitutes of eggs or bacon were often had recourse to, to cover up the deficiency of a dinner which was uneatable; extra tea had to be used for the lack of boiling water and forethought of mine, for Bridget could not think—this was her failing. My husband was, at the time, engaged in reading up for his profession, and desired only to have the house kept quiet, while at the same time good and digestible food, regularly served, was absolutely necessary for his health, which had ever been dependent upon extraneous circumstances, and, though not requiring to be nursed, he had no robustness to draw upon. Somehow, the baby had turned our little world upside down. Washing day was now a positive discomfort, whereas before it was little seen or heeded; the muddle I had got myself into looked dangerous.

I sat one evening with my babe asleep in my lap; my husband was in his study; I was musing on all my past life, and shuddering at the future. I felt the want of a higher leading than my own capricious will, and I prayed earnestly—even without moving or audible utterance—as I had seldom prayed, that I might be led to do what was right; for I felt a dim consciousness that my husband's love was drifting away from me. In the tumult of my mind—in the earnestness of my desire—I could see no path

but afterwards, in the peace of other thoughts, bearing no impress of my present troubles, my way seemed made plain before me, and the very next day I put in practice my theory.

I had been accustomed to rise only just in time for a 9 o'clock breakfast. Consequently my boy was brought down into the room unwashed and untidy, and in the same room all his washing apparatus and dressing-gear were laid out, at first much to my husband's annoyance; but as fire in another room would have been necessary, or I must have gone down to Bridget's kitchen, the point was given up. On this morning I rose without awakening my husband, at 7, much to the surprise of Bridget. My baby was fed, washed, and dressed, and I put on my bonnet and shawl, and took him into the garden for half an hour. He soon fell asleep, for children are always awake with the birds. I then brought him in, and laid him in his cot, and had every trace of his ablutions removed. I certainly felt weary and faint, but the old adage of "Practice makes perfect" occurred to me.

It was the resolution which this proverb inspired that, when I found myself so wearied with my early and unusual work, kept me from complaint, when my husband came down, much surprised at the change so visible in the morning's arrangements. The tea was made, the water boiling, the bacon smoking hot, and the child asleep in his cot, ready dressed for the day, making so perfect a picture that it is recalled now with pleasure. Frederick looked surprised, but forbore remark; he felt sure it was only a freak; to-morrow things would revert to their usual course. I have since found that I read his thoughts most truly. Seeing this expression in his face, I also was silent, and talked as if the new arrangement had been no more than usual.

Baby slept till 11 o'clock, during which time I helped Bridget with her work, much to her wonder. She protested against any need of help, but I persisted, and when we had finished, "Now, Bridget," said I, when baby woke and was fed, "put on your bonnet, you shall carry baby, and I will walk with you into Islington; there is no fear of any one coming; it will not be post-time till 2 o'clock. I will tell your master that we are going."

My husband coming in at that moment I merely said, "I am going to Islington with Bridget to get some things I want; no one is likely to come while we are gone."

Our walk was a pleasant one; the baby was awake the whole time, and was quiet and refreshed. In an hour we had returned to home and its duties—Bridget somewhat bewildered, for I heard her say as she descended the stairs, "What's come to the missis now?"

In furtherance of the unexpressed plan I had laid down, I was determined to learn everything I possibly could in the way of cooking. Bridget's was a hap-hazard way of proceeding; sometimes the food was well dressed, but oftener very indifferently so; some system I thought there must be, and this I was determined to find out. The invaluable and experienced services of our old Maggie at home had precluded the necessity of my being instructed in the culinary art; but now how could Bridget help me, even if she were disposed, which I much doubted? Her temper was peculiar; she disliked interference and being found fault with; all her efforts at cooking were, in her eyes, perfection, no matter how palpable were the failures: "Sure an' it's the fire won't burn," or, "The weather's heavy," or the fault was in everything or person but herself. Certainly this was untractable material from which to extract golden knowledge, but in the absence of better this must be done. She could boil potatoes and meat well—this was something to begin upon, certainly; so in the afternoon, while baby was sleeping, I made my appearance in the kitchen for the purpose of finding a particular cup, which I knew to be in my own room. Bridget was, as I expected, peeling the potatoes. "Why do you take two waters to wash them in?" I asked.

"Because they wouldn't be white if I didn't."

"Oh! I see," said I; "you peel a potato, then wash it in one water, then throw it into the next directly. Yes, they do look very white. Ah! and all the dirt is washed off first before you peel them."

"Sure, an' I wouldn't be making ye ate the moold, would I?"

"Do you cover them with hot or cold water when you boil them?" I asked, still carefully feeling my way.

"Why, if I should cover 'em with water they'd be drowned, poor things, and wouldn't be at all maly; and if I was to put biling water on 'em they'd be waxy. I steam 'em. Ah! missis, it takes a time to understand a petaty; they don't like much water."

"Well, Bridget, I have a fancy I should like to understand cooking, and you must teach me."

"'Tisn't after the likes o' me to tache; but I do know a little; and sure the house is yer own, and ye can do as ye plaze;" and so it was settled I was to take lessons in cooking from Bridget; that was the ostensible object in coming into the kitchen while dinner was dressing; but the real one was to make experiments, and bring Bridget round to my way of thinking.

In course of time I succeeded, too, in this object, but it was a long and tedious process. I consulted various cookery books, but they contradicted each other, and, besides, required so many expensive ingredients that were beyond, far beyond, our allowance.

CHAPTER III.

PUNCTUALITY—HOW TO KEEP A DINNER WARM—BERTHA CHAPMAN'S VISIT—HER MANAGEMENT.

It would become wearisome to detail the various ways by which I arrived at peace and comfort. You may smile, for I did become famous as a household manager—so my friends thought. I certainly often pondered upon the magical process, whatever it might have been, which enabled me to retain, to his dying hour, the love of my husband in its freshest form; and not only this, but to create an ever-springing affection far more reliable than when our marriage vows were spoken. But I can understand it all now.

In the early part of my married life, before my days of reformation, an intuitive feeling made me fear that my husband's love was drifting away—there is no other term to call it; there seemed not much visible outward sign, but nevertheless it was a fact. In all my life, to see and know an evil was, with me, to remedy it. To lament a bygone of any kind, which it was not in my power to avert or to repair, I always considered a weakness. If I could remedy the error I did so, and at once; and I never stopped at half-measures, which only wrought confusion. Thoroughly did I enter upon the matter, whatever it was—take up my burden with all my strength, and walk straight on; hence it has been said of me, "Whichever way she falls, it is on her feet." The trials I have passed through need not be dilated upon here; they have been enough to make the bravest heart succumb, but mine never did; a *higher* Power upheld me: that I felt, and also that a miraculous strength seemed to pour into my spirit when it was needed: therefore I had no fear for the future, how dark soever the present hour, and it was always with the present I had to deal. My business now was to win back my husband's interest in me—to live for him alone; beauty of face or grace of form I never possessed; but the same charm which won him could, I thought, also keep him. My dress had been slightly neglected, for I had in my carelessness imagined that anything would do for home. "That will do, nobody's coming," was too frequently my mental ejaculation, and thus a crumpled ribbon or collar would occasionally offend my husband's critical eye, the offense seen more in its expression than by any utterance of tongue.

Again punctuality was unheeded; it mattered not to me whether dinner was ready at the appointed hour, or ten or twenty minutes later, even half an hour I thought not of importance, and yet in my own home my mother was the soul of exactitude; in fact, her *fussings* on this point seemed to me to be a fault, and many times before marriage I mentally thought that to be so very punctual was to be very often troublesome—to idle people especially—for it was always a scamper with me to be in time for meals.

How often since I had been my own housekeeper had I seen my husband come home at the dinner hour and say, "I am quite famished—is dinner ready? it is past the time."

"It will soon be on the table," was the reply. But, alas! whenever it came, if it had to be waited for, Fred's appetite was gone, and to my mortification, he scarcely more than tasted of the food. Next to my early rising, which I found to be indispensable for comfort, I endeavored to become punctual, and this was my hardest task. Again and again I tried, and failed—I could not be exact. One day I was reading the "Life of Nelson," and it was said that he owed all his success to being always a quarter of an hour beforehand for any appointment or object that he had in view; not that he actually kept the appointment at a quarter before time, but was always ready for it. The words seemed to stand luminously out from the page, and forced themselves upon my sense, so that they recurred continually to my memory, and could not be forgotten.

I had now become an adept in our homely cooking, and knew that overcooked food, particularly vegetables, were equally injurious with those which were undercooked. I puzzled my weary head a long time how to keep the vegetables hot without injury to them. Upon my consulting Bridget, to my infinite relief she replied,—

"That's easy done, anyhow, all but the petaties."

"Well, then, dinner is to be ready a quarter before four exactly, and it has to be kept warm till four; and I must come into the kitchen and see how you manage."

When the time came I had forgotten all this till Bridget came to say she was going to dish up. I saw her temper was not to be trifled with, or I should have said "not dish up." To my astonishment, I found she had dished up; everything was ready to come on the table but her darling treasures, the "petaties;" they were steaming away as if over the funnel of a miniature steam-engine. The greens had been taken up and drained in the colander, the greater portion of the water remaining in the saucepan; a tea-saucer had been turned upside down in a vegetable dish, upon this the greens had been placed, and the cover of the dish put on; the dish placed over the nearly boiling water in the saucepan, kept the former as hot as possible without drying the contents. The meat had been taken from the jack and placed in an old dish on the top of the oven, and covered with a large dish cover, and over that was placed a cloth, well tucked in to prevent its catching smoke or blaze. The dripping-pan was removed, and on the *draw-out* of the grate was placed upside down the dish in which the meat was to be served; the gravy, from which every particle of fat had been removed, was waiting the usual adjuncts before pouring it on the meat dish.

"The 'petaties' will be done on the minute," said Bridget, who looked at the clock. "In five minutes it'll be all on the table." And punctually to the moment it was.

My husband, to his surprise, was called, and the pleasure which flushed over his face when he saw the dinner steaming hot was ample reward for all my trouble. On lifting the cover which concealed the greens, my chagrin was great to see water quite over the rim of the inverted saucer, Bridget saw it too.

"That's nothing," said she; "I didn't think—" and instantly the dish was taken to the side table, and the offending water poured into a plate.

"That's all right now," said I; "but, Bridget, I did not see the pudding."

"Surely you have not forgotten my rice, Bridget?"

"Oh, no, sir; that was baked yesterday; I've only got to warm it."

"But, surely, that cannot be good; the milk will be sour."

"You always praise my puddings, and shure you've always had it so;" and she made good her retreat with a slam of the door. When Bridget was in this humor it was best never to notice it; it all came around in good time; and she was invaluable in many respects. The pudding was very good, and finding it so, led me afterwards to preparing the sweets a day before, such as tarts, milk puddings, and custard puddings. In after years I found this plan of great advantage; as, when visitors came unexpectedly, a passable dinner could always be made up, with the addition of fish, or hash, or mince, and this without delay, or making it appear that the table so served was anything different from our usual meal. Cold vegetables, all but cabbage, would warm admirably. Cold carrots, sliced thin, put into gravy or melted butter in a basin, covered down and placed in the oven for a quarter of an hour, made an excellent dish. Cold parsnips could be mashed with milk, a little butter, pepper, and salt. Cold *broccoli* be warmed by putting it into a basin, then standing the basin in a saucepan of boiling water, and putting on the lid. Cold peas and beans in the same manner. Cold turnip-greens, or spinach, the same; these two last, minced fine, and placed in the oven while a few rashers of bacon and some eggs were poached, and one of each placed on a sippet, with the spinach or greens between, made a dish most appetizing, and one which we rarely saw our guests refuse. Ah well, I got a bad name by all these contrivances, for some of my lady visitors accused me, though not to my face, of being very extravagant, and were quite sure that a downfall must come; but it never did. I went on my way rejoicing; though all these things came slowly to me, not in the second or third year of my wedded life, but when with two little ones and one servant; then there was scarcely a day that my experience or my necessity did not teach me something.

At the end of the third year I began to be a little nervous about the insurance; we had so many expenses, and with no help but our income, that I did not see where the money was to come from. To my infinite relief, my husband brought me, one day, a new policy of insurance, which this time, instead of for a thousand pounds, was only for five hundred.

"This is all that we can do, Milly; it is useless attempting too much; however, I am glad that even this pittance can be secured; all of the twenty pounds which we appropriated for contingencies is, as you must be aware, spent; we have had many expenses not reckoned for, and which will not occur again, at least to the same extent; and for these, in the coming year, the money which would have insured for another five hundred must be set aside to meet them. I have no fear now, little wife;, dearer, a thousand times dearer than ever."

Tears were rolling down my cheeks as he folded me in his arms, and continued, "My own darling Milly, when we first came here I missed in you all the thousand little charms which wound themselves round my vagrant heart before I asked your love; then, dearest—ay, even only a short year ago, I pined for the bright smile, the loving glance, the cheery voice, which in our courting days had ever welcomed me. One sad year you buried them all out of sight, and I grieved to think that for me they would never spring again. But now, now, dearest, I forget sometimes that we are married—I forget that we are other than the lovers of old, till the merry crow of that boy yonder recalls me to the reality, the blessing of the reality, that you are mine only, my darling true wife."

Those who may read this story may guess my feelings; not one word of utterance rose to my lips, which I pressed to his forehead, then flew to my room, to be alone there with my God—to thank Him even for all I had suffered—to pray for that strength in well-doing which as yet, whatever brave show I might make, was but green and tender as an early rose-shoot. My besetting sin was an indolence of body. I liked to sit and dream for hours, and to put off till another time, if I could, a present duty. It is useless now telling people this; they will never believe but that action, and energy of will and purpose were of my nature. "It is impossible!" say they; but it is nevertheless true, and what is mortifying, I am even now, and ever was, constantly falling into the bad habit. My children were around me before I had devised any certain method of managing my household affairs. Rooms were swept sometimes one day, sometimes another; occasionally all were littered and in process of cleaning at once. So that if any one called upon us unawares, and from a distance, no apartment was fit to ask them into, and the consequent confusion and flurry generally resulted in a nervous headache to myself, and an irritation of temper difficult to bear with by those who surrounded me.

When my second child could just run about, Bertha Chapman came to pay me a somewhat lengthened visit. We had been school girls together, and at school our intimacy commenced, which had continued all these long years. At twenty-six she had married a widower of fifty, with four daughters and one son. She was a girl of spirit and intelligence, devoted to her husband and loved by his children. Disparity of years she never thought of.

"Milly," she said one day, as we were talking over our married life, "I am the happiest woman in existence; you cannot imagine how I reverence my noble husband; and my brothers and sisters (for I cannot help calling his children so) are the pleasure of my life when he is absent."

"But how in the world do you manage such an establishment?"

"Oh, easily enough," she replied. "You know my aunt who trained me was very systematic. I must confess to having some dread when I first came home, for the former Mrs. Chapman was, I had heard, an excellent manager. The discipline of the house had somewhat fallen away since her death, and I soon saw that the servants were careless, and disposed to look upon my coming as an innovation upon their rights. Robert, in a day or two after our return, said to me,—

"'There is but one servant that I care to retain, if any of the others are not agreeable to you, and even old Fanny I will pension off if she should be disposed to resent your interference in the present management. So continue them or discharge them, as you think fit.'

"Having this power vested in me, with only one reserve, and holding the reins of punctuality and early rising in my hands, my influence was despotic. On the morning after, I called all the four servants into the dining-room, and kindly, but firmly, made them understand that each must be down stairs by six o'clock, and none up in the evening after ten, excepting the upper housemaid; that each one must individually keep to her own work, but that, if I requested either of them to perform some duty not exactly within her province, she must do it without demur; and also that their daily duties, of which I would give them a list, must be punctually and thoroughly performed; of the latter mode I should myself judge. If they could not agree to these terms, it would be better for them to say so, and at once. Three of them at once accepted the regulations, and I have had little fault to find since. The cook turned restive then, but not afterwards. I had understood her chief fault was forgetfulness; the dinner would be well cooked, but frequently the appropriate sauces and vegetables would be omitted. Another circumstance, amounting to a nuisance, I had to complain of: the tradesmen, while waiting for orders, would assemble in the lower hall leading to the kitchen, and at this time the housemaids would join them, and the laugh and joke were freely passed; besides, these morning gatherings became the headquarters for disseminating all the gossip of the house: who were visiting; who going; who cross; and who good-tempered. This I was determined to put down, and I did."

"Why, how could you do this? It is just what I complain of with my one servant. Bridget will gossip, for sometimes I really cannot at a moment tell what I should like for dinner, and while I am considering she is amusing herself."

"The remedy is very simple," replied Bertha. "I merely transferred the practice of my aunt's house to my new home. I wrote out on a strip of paper a bill of fare for the day, and underneath this, at some distance below, I wrote the different orders, such as the butcher's, the grocer's, and the fishman's, writing them very distinctly, and widely dividing them by a line, which line I afterwards nearly cut through, so that each respective order could be rapidly torn off and given to each party. In writing an order, say for the butcher, I distinctly defined the weight of joint, and whether I required much or little fat. The fish-monger sent in always his bill of fare, and two minutes sufficed for him. These orders I also transferred to the weekly books; and the dinner bill of fare the cook came to my dressing-room for at 8 o'clock every morning. At 10 punctually I went into the kitchen, and from thence she accompanied me to the larder, where I directed what was to be sent up for luncheon, what meat and pudding should be served up for the servants' dinner. I had the bread-pan daily wiped out. The order for the bread was written in the bread-book—what loaves to change if it were needed, what quantity to take in—each was put down separately, whether loaves, rolls, brown bread, flour, or cakes; and I called both on baker and grocer, and gave them to understand that unless an order was in my writing they were not to deliver it."

"What! did you write down the grocer's order, too?"

"Most certainly I did. It is but little trouble, and an hour in the morning will suffice for all; besides, how is it possible to keep a check upon the expenditure of a limited income if such were not the case."

"But eight hundred a year is not a very limited income," I remarked.

"It all depends upon the requirements of a family whether it be considered large or small. There are four young people, myself and husband, four servants, and a boy, making in all eleven persons. The education of the younger children is not yet completed, and this swallows up a considerable sum; besides, Robert has claims upon him which I am not authorized to mention. So limited do we find eight hundred a year that for the last twelvemonth I have had all our dresses, excepting one, made at home."

"Made at home! Don't you find it very expensive to have a needle-woman in the house? They are always so slow."

"You do not know, perhaps, that I am a great adept with my needle. It was an accomplishment my aunt thought of paramount importance, and insisted upon it that no needle-work should go out of the house. She got a clever dressmaker to come once a month, and, by dint of observation and some aptitude, I acquired sufficient of the art to cut out and make up a dress. I pouted and was sadly troubled at first; but how thankful I am now I can scarcely express."

"And you played so exquisitely, and your drawings used to be my envy; what a pity to lay down these acquirements, and degenerate into a mere household drudge! though I must say your appearance is not exactly that."

Bertha looked at me in amazement, and at last burst out into such a ringing laugh that the elder of the two children who were playing on the floor got up and ran across to her, rested her little arms on her lap, and said. "What did hoo laugh for?" while the totty babe crawled to her feet, saying as fast as he could, "An' me too." She caught them both up, and broke out into such a torrent of song that convinced me, however much she had neglected her music and dancing, her voice had been cultivated to the highest extreme.

"Why, Milly," she exclaimed, "is it possible that you think a woman cannot unite accomplishments and usefulness? Surely they should go hand in hand together. You don't mean to tell me that you have given up your music—that you never play, never sing?"

"It is even so," I replied, a scarlet flush mounting to my face, for she sat with such provoking astonishment on her face that I felt myself no other than criminal.

Bertha, with a look of grave concern on her face, sat musing for some moments, then said,—

"Milly, will you be offended with me if I speak very plainly to you? When at school, you will recollect, I was termed eccentric, and I have been called so since—though I never could understand in what thought or movement of mine my eccentricity consisted. Do you remember my being laughed at when I said that I believed all accomplishments were necessary for girls, and actual requirements in their education? Experience has taught me that my views are correct. Surely the years you studied music should not be as wasted time—to say nothing of the expense thrown away. Why should a girl be educated at all if she is soon after marriage to dwindle into a mere household machine? I have noticed how weary your husband is of an evening, and how he turns from the detail of your day's management and of Bridget's doings, seeking for refuge in a book, to read which is poison to his already overworked brain."

"Bertha, do not blame me for this; you know he likes reading."

"Yes, as we like food for our sustenance, no for harm. You have accustomed him to this mode of passing the evening, varied occasionally by a walk, during which the same home topic goes on."

Here I broke in most vehemently. "You know nothing about it, Bertha. Why should you blame me for Fred's quietness? he wishes to be quiet."

"In any home but my own, Milly, I am chary of offering to amuse the master of it; but you know my own devotion to Robert, and therefore will not misconstrue my motives; to-night I shall try the experiment."

I laughed consent, but felt sure no experiment was needed: things were best as they were. Fred always looked tired and grave; why should he be disturbed? Evening came. It seemed an effort for my husband to join in the conversation. Bertha sat quietly talking to me for some time, when she said,—

"Milly, do you recollect any of your old songs?"

"Yes; but my voice is gone from want of practice."

"Never mind, come and try; perhaps it will come back again."

I involuntarily turned to look at my husband; a shade passed over his face as he buried himself deeper in his book. Presently the most exquisite melody breathed round the room; no loud chords broke the charm—it was as if an angel had touched the instrument. My husband put down his book, threw his head back, and closed his eyes; still the same heavenly strains went on, and ultimately a voice seemed to rise in the atmosphere, so perfect in its modulation, so charmingly liquid in all its tones, that I could not help exclaiming, "How delightful!" When it ceased my husband rose, came to the piano, and said,—

"Bertha, you are like David of old—capable of chasing away evil spirits; at all events *your* voice has not run away."

"Neither has Milly's," I replied; "it is stored away for the present."

"I used to like Milly's singing better than yours, but I never hear her voice now," he said with a sigh; "the children take up all her time."

I was about to reply, but Bertha, I thought somewhat hastily, asked for some information respecting some people whom she had told me she did not care a straw for. I certainly fancied she was inconsistent; however, this led to desultory but amusing conversation through the rest of the evening, which glided gradually away. I had not seen Fred so bright-looking for many a day; I could not but rejoice at this, though a jealous pang arose when I reflected that it was other efforts than mine which had aroused my husband into something like gayety. However, this evil spirit of jealousy I strangled before it had time for more than to show its existence. Fortunate, indeed, was it that strength was given me to resist the selfish feeling which poisons every enjoyment, for this evening was the beginning of a new life. Insensibly a brighter influence encircled us. In conversation, reading, and music, in which I bore my part, the days became scarcely long enough, and the evenings I looked forward to with delight. The children throve amazingly upon the diet which Bertha insisted they should have, and Bridget was rarely unamiable; she was not called upon at unusual times to make a light pudding for the baby, and to beat up an egg in milk for the eldest child, "and then missis always crying out about the expense: for, mem, she never will think that all the *litties* cost anything—'tis only the mate and the petaties she reckons upon."

Robert Chapman, Bertha's husband, had gone to the West Indies, accompanied by his son, to look after some property that had descended to him by the will of a recently deceased relative. The eldest daughter was visiting an aunt, and the three youngest were at school. Bertha had determined upon paying this visit to us, and had left the house under the care of old Fanny and the cook; the other servants were at board wages. On her first coming she had insisted upon paying some portion of our weekly expenses, but seeing how very little her plan was liked, and that to press the matter would have been cause of some offense, she desisted, though many a luxury found its way to our table, which, but for her, would have been unattainable. Fanny, by her mistress' orders, frequently despatched a hamper containing delicacies, which could not be refused, and which no remonstrance could prevent from appearing; so that at last we quietly gave in to Bertha's "whim," as she called it, and accepted the good things with thankfulness. In the intervals between these arrivals Bertha contrived to become housekeeper. She ordered the dinners, and managed the scraps so well, that Bridget replied to an inquiry I one day made as to dinner—"Shure, 'tis a French dinner Mrs. Chapman will be after sending up to-day." In short, everything went on so admirably, yet so quietly, that, as my friend's visit was now limited to three or four weeks, I felt much regret at her leaving; and, knowing that I should again fall into my unsystematic ways, I got her to draw up a programme (if I may use the term) of management, which I must give here, or my story will be incomplete. See, here she has headed it—

"Early rising—Punctuality—Despatch, and a place for everything."

How musical was her laugh as she wrote, at the same time making gentle excuses for such important words, as she termed them,—

"Milly, dear, you must get out of your dreamy moods; whatever presents itself in the shape of duty, let it be grappled with at the right moment; if it be disagreeable, never mind, grasp it at once; don't stay thinking about it. You know the old rhyme,—

"'Tender-handed touch the nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.'

So, little friend, difficulties vanish before resolution and action."

"But, Bertha, I have not the strong will and power you have. With you to will is to do; with me it is different. I am naturally the slave of circumstances."

"Milly, stop; don't acknowledge to such weakness. If you make yourself the slave of circumstances, they will rule you; but once bend circumstances to your will, and the victory is gained. I understand but two to which we must all bow—sickness and death: these excepted, we can be brave under all others. Be dauntless in the right——"

"Now, Bertha, how can I always judge what is right? You know how tiresome Bridget is, and when I require things to be done one way, she will insist upon doing them in a different manner."

"Bridget sees that your orders are merely the result of caprice, not of judgment or knowledge; and this observation of her quick-witted intellect makes her flippant, almost impertinent. Those below us must see some superior quality in their employers to respect. A self-styled architect who had no more knowledge than a bricklayer would not be able to govern his men. So it is with a mistress; if she really knows nothing of household management, there will be insubordination among her domestics, and even contempt exhibited."

"What can I do? Bridget will never act differently now, however I may alter," I said, helplessly.

"No, perhaps not; but at all events you can begin upon a system, and leave Bridget to fall into your ways as she likes, or not; so that, should you be obliged to have some one in her place, the new-comer will not see your deficiency."

"Well, then," I replied, and inclined to be angry, "since you can see, Mrs. Mentor, what I ought to do, perhaps you will give me a list of duties to be performed, omissions to be winked at, pleasures to be enjoyed, smiles to be indulged in, etc. etc., to the end of the chapter."

"If you are satirical, Milly, I have nothing more to say. It is for your good, not mine, that I have proffered my greater experience for your guidance; but let it all pass. I will take baby into the garden, and have a romp with both the children;" and, so saying, she turned away with a graver expression on her countenance than I had ever yet witnessed. My pride would not then allow me to apologize for my ebullition of temper.

Since Bertha's stay with us I had seen the advantage of order, neatness, and regularity, and our table was better served, even when there were only scraps to make up a dinner, than it ever had been. Bertha had the knack of turning everything to account; and many a time when I had thought it impossible we could make a dinner of what appeared bare bones, out of this bareness came forth a repast which I and my husband enjoyed as much as when we began the week with a joint. This very day of our difference, occasioned by my petulance, some such a dinner was to be manufactured, and, as I saw Bertha still in the garden, I conjectured that she meant to leave me to my fate, and an hour previously to the dinner-time I went into the kitchen, where I was civilly informed that the dinner was all arranged, and would be ready in time. My temper led me to believe that this time the meal would be a failure. What could be made of a few scraps of meat sticking to a mutton bone? Bridget had asked me for a shilling to pay for something Mrs. Chapman had ordered; but what was this sum to do in finding provision for four persons' dinners? To my astonishment came, first, a pair of soles, which were not so very small, and of which some was left for Bridget. Then came a dish of what looked very like rissoles, only they were egg shaped, and somewhat larger than egg; these were savory, and there was a plentiful supply, and they were accompanied by a dish of nicely mashed and browned potatoes. To this fare was added a rice pudding. I must confess to my bad temper quietly oozing away, though my curiosity was none the less excited.

In the evening, before retiring, I went to Bertha's room, as I usually did, and fearing my courage would fail me, said at once:—

"Bertha, in all seriousness, I am come to ask you to give me a few rules for my guidance in house-keeping. I find since you have been with us that our meals cost less, and yet we have greater comfort; that my husband and children are in better health, and that altogether home is pleasanter. I know you are capable of guiding me, for you were differently brought up to myself. My mother did everything—saw to everything; she was, and is, as you know, the sole dependence of the house in its management. Your aunt made you self-helpful, and thus gave you wealth for your lifetime. I am very sorry," I hastily said, for I saw she was about to interrupt me, "that I gave way to temper this morning; but forgive me, and be my best friend."

Bertha looked at me with her eyes full of tears, though smiles dimpled her cheeks.

"Milly, you will do very well," she said. "On my return home I will write all I cannot now say. In three weeks Robert will return, and I must for a time bid you farewell. While I remain let things go on as they have hitherto done, and when I get back I will write your 'Rules,' and send them."

"But, Bertha, about the nice dinner to-day; how did you manage it? The cost was certainly more than a shilling?"

"Not much," she replied; "the soles were only sixpence the pair, and then I did not give the order to the fish-monger who frequently calls here for orders, but in my walk this morning I met a man with a truck, who had plenty of fish, good and cheap. I stopped and purchased them, he giving me a sheet of paper, and I brought them home. Do not look so aghast; what harm was there in that? I saved sixpence by the bargain, and I injured no one; I should do the same always if necessity required it. A limit of twenty-seven shillings a week is not at all suggestive of pride. The potatoes cost threehalfpence. The meat came off the bone you despised so yesterday, when I asserted it could be made to do for a dinner to-day."

"The composition was a mystery to me, and I can get no information from Bridget; so if you will tell me all about that I shall be glad."

"Listen. Every scrap of meat was taken off and chopped very fine. I then measured it in a basin, and took the same quantity of bread-crumbs and a table-spoonful of flour, a little allspice, salt, and half an onion chopped very fine indeed. I mixed the bread-crumbs, flour, and spice together first, then mixed the meat well with it, then sprinkled the onion over, and stirred it all well together; I then stirred in two table-spoonfuls of bacon fat. If you did not make Bridget take care of all the fat which drips from the bacon, I should have been obliged to have minced a rasher or two of that expensive article. With a very little milk I mixed these into balls, then pressed them flat and somewhat egg-shaped; I then rolled each in flour, and dropped them one at a time into a saucepan of boiling dripping, frying them each singly."

"A saucepan of boiling dripping!" I exclaimed; "why not have fried them in the frying-pan?"

"For two reasons. Do you think a *domestique* or cook of my experience could do without a *sautepan?* Certainly not. So I improvised one out of a small iron saucepan which Bridget seemed to have discarded as good for nothing but to boil a couple of eggs in; that was one reason. The second was that in your larder I found dripping a scarce article, so that the quantity which would have filled a small frying-pan was not to be had, and if sufficient could have been found it would have been wasted by evaporation, and been soon burned up; whereas, in the saucepan, as soon as the fat boiled I threw in a bit of bread; when it readily browned I drew the saucepan to a moderate heat, where, however, its contents continued to boil. I then dropped in one of my *meat eggs*, so that it was entirely, and somewhat deeply, covered with the fat, and as soon as it was brown I took it up with an egg-slice, allowed the fat to drain from it, and placed it on a pad of paper before the fire, so as to allow it to become quite dry. After the *meat eggs* were all fried, I threw the fat into a basin of hot water and stirred it up well; to-morrow morning this will be settled in a cake on the top of the water, which I shall take off and lay on some double paper to dry. The impurities the fat has acquired in being used will have sunk to the bottom of the water, and the fat will be ready for use again. The potatoes were mashed singly with a spoon against the side of a basin, a little salt and milk were added, and well mixed. I then buttered another basin, pressed the potatoes into it, set it in the oven for five minutes, then put an old plate on the top of the basin, turned the latter upside down, when the potatoes came in shape on to the plate. I scored them over with a knife, and placed them on a plate in the oven to brown.

"Now, Milly, off with you to bed: it's half into the middle of the night; we shall both lose our hearty sleep."

"But about the rice pudding?" I answered; "just tell me how that was made. I never liked rice before."

"Oh, that is a very simple matter. Bridget bought me a quart of milk, for which she gave threepence; and excellent milk I must say it was. I took two small pie-dishes, and put into each a very little more than an ounce of rice, about a small table-spoonful; this I poured hot water on, stirred the rice in it, then drained the water away, and repeated the process again. By doing this all the earthiness, or rawness, which is always attached to rice and barley is done away with. I then mixed with the rice in each dish a dessert-spoonful of sugar, and a slight sprinkle of nutmeg. I mixed a pint of milk with the rice in each dish, put a shaving of butter on the top of each, and baked it in the oven for an hour. But one thing you must remember—that after the dish is once put in the oven its contents must not be again stirred, or, strange to say, there is a likelihood of the milk burning; and also your judgment must be exercised with regard to the oven's heat; if it be of too slow and cool a temperature these puddings will take two hours instead of one to cook. The second pudding the children had at one o'clock, after their meat, a few scraps of which I minced very finely, and mixed with some bruised hot potatoes and a little salt; they had each a pretty tolerably thick slice of bread and but a scraping of butter. The pudding added to this made them an excellent dinner. Nearly half the rice was left for Bridget. Now, dear Milly, not another word to-night; away with you; I must lock you out."

"Just tell me why you put such a scrap of butter on the rice? I should fancy you might just as well put none at all."

"You goose! If the butter were not there a thin skin would be on the milk, which would readily burn; you may call the butter oil if you like, for as oil rapidly stills the troubled water, so does the butter allay the ebullition of the milk. And now not another word, but good-night, or rather good-morning."

Bertha left us in three weeks, and returned to her happy home. Happy, because she made it so; her cheerful temper, healthy tone of thinking, and active usefulness could not but be appreciated. Her husband, in his first marriage, had been termed exacting; now, his wife's prevision left no room for exactions. He had but one fault—like the Israelites of old he was rapidly falling into idolatry, and his wife was the queen of earth and heaven. Her first letters to us were filled with such "joyous romancing," my husband called it "high-flown nonsense," which he could not realize, but which I, in a far off dream, seemed once to have known.

In a month came my anxiously-looked-for epistle, which was to contain "rules" for my guidance. Yes, mine!—a wife and mother of two children. Had I ever seen any weakness of purpose in Bertha I should have had no confidence; but in all her management, in all the ordering of her own ways, she was to my human vision perfect; yet it was with trembling that I opened her letter; I felt that in every line I should be condemned—her precepts and my practice I knew would not agree. I need not refer to any note-book to refresh my memory, but, setting aside all the love which welled forth from her heart, and found fitting place in her affectionate words, I give the rules themselves:—

"Early rising—Punctuality—Despatch. Duties to be instantly performed, however in themselves disagreeable.

"In every household, large or small, palace or cot, there must be a *place for everything;* and the mistress must *see that everything be kept in its place.* This matter is generally a prolific source of unpleasantness between domestics and mistress or housekeeper. There is rarely to be found any order or plan in untrained servants. Everything is put out of hand at the readiest vacant spot, till confusion everywhere is apparent, unless supervision be exercised day after day; in fact, it is a daily duty, and must be done despite the tossings of the head, or the thumping of various articles, or the banging of doors by the enraged damsel, who tells you that 'no lady would do such things, and as I don't seem to give satisfaction I must go.' In nine cases out of ten this is the result; but either one must be subject to one's servants, or one must be mistress. It is in this point that a young and inexperienced mistress breaks down. It is troublesome to be poking everywhere at the risk of stirring up a tempest, but, nevertheless, it must be done; and if the trouble be met every morning it will soon cease to worry the mistress or annoy the servant. To master this most essential duty, one has to conquer one's own unwillingness for the task, as well as indolence—hence the hardship. Some mistresses have a peculiar talent for looking after things; these get well served, and can never be made to understand the natural timidity and shrinking from an act which is felt to be unpleasant; but whether brave or timid, strong or weak, this necessary daily act is one of the first of house-keeping duties."

On reading this I felt self-condemned; I dared not look too closely into a region at the back of the kitchen, which, like Dinah's drawer, was a receptacle for everything, from a nutmeg-grater to candle-ends. In fact, had I now commenced my inquisitorial visit, Bridget would have protested by leaving me. So I put this rule on one side, to be acted upon when Bridget's successor should commence her reign. I was found wanting, too, in the next rule

"Keep a rag-bag, a paper bag, and a string-bag, all conveniently at hand; a small drawer with nails and tacks, hammer, pincers, and chisel; but all these tools, with the addition of a glue-pot, keep under your own eye, or, like pins and needles, they will nowhere be found when wanted."

Oh, the lectures I have had from Bertha about wasting rags!

"It is a sin," she would say, "to destroy that which our paper manufacturers are at their wits' ends to obtain. Every particle of rag should be saved."

"Oh, nonsense! it's such a little which I make, it cannot affect the paper question," was my laughing reply.

Bertha looked at me gravely.

"Milly, Milly, a grain of wheat is but small, but numbers feed nations. A pound of rags is little to make in one year; but if every woman saved that weight, would there not be millions of pounds ready to be converted into one of the actual necessities of civilized life? The miser gathers his hoard penny by penny; you save in money, not by the sovereign, but by the shilling, and even by less."

Bertha had a most convincing way of putting things. I could not deny her arguments, and therefore set up a rag-bag, and henceforth made it a point of conscience to take care of the scraps. At the end of the year I was astonished at the accumulation which I sold, and transferred the money to my children's money-box. The next rule was:—

"Never crowd too much work into a given time, by having three or four rooms cleaned in one day."

Bertha showed me the folly of this proceeding before she left. We had but eight rooms; the two sitting-rooms underwent tolerable cleaning every day, and when one bedroom only was disturbed at a time there were plenty of others for occupation; besides, Bridget could compass this much without effort.

"Never allow dilapidations of linen, or articles of furniture to remain unrepaired; the latter give an untidy appearance to a house, and the former is subversive of all comfort. A pair of stockings may be mended in a quarter of an hour, more or less. This portion of time will scarcely be missed, while to mend two pair will take a longer time than can, perhaps, be spared."

When I read this my eye wandered to my basket of linen—its contents accumulating daily; with a heavy sigh I turned away.

"Four times a year have the beds and mattresses beat, and shaken in the open air; once a year, if needed, have the latter re-made. If the bedsteads or boards of the room contain unpleasant intruders, expel them at once by brushing every crevice with strong brine, and let it crystallize on, and so remain, instead of removing it. Be careful in this process to brine the floors before taking the bedsteads to pieces."

Bertha got that hint, I know, from my own mother, who used to say, in reference to it, that equally simple remedies for many nuisances lay always close at hand, if we had only the wit or knowledge to use them.

"Mark all linen with the *best* marking-ink, when, if it should be obliterated in washing, rest assured that the laundress has used chloride of lime in the operation of cleansing the clothes; the use of soda will only make the ink become blacker.

"Let every article be marked so that it becomes a perpetual register so long as the marks remain; thus—supposing there are six articles—say towels—of a particular pattern, mark your initials, the number 6 *over* these, and the individual number, with the date, under the initials; by thus doing, at any time, if you are in doubt about the towels, you can be sure you had six of this particular kind, and you can also directly tell which of the numbers, from 1 to 6, is missing. This manner of registering linen is so correct in its application, and a loss is so readily discovered, that the method should be one of universal practice.

"Rarely trust a servant to send the linen out to be washed, or to count it over on its return, unless you stand by. See the former counted, and set it down yourself; and the same with the clean linen—see that it agrees in number and *kind;* exchanges are often made, and never the better for the worse substitute.

"Every article ordered of your tradesmen write down in their books; never allow an order to be written by a servant.

"Keep all receipts and file them. At the end of each quarter sew them through the centre with strong needle and thread, and tie them; place a strip of paper round each packet, with the date of month and year. At the end of each year place the four packets in one paper, tie it up, and label it with date, &c., and place it in a drawer or other convenient place.

"Enter in a book all the money you receive, also all you spend, and also for what it has been spent, so that at the end of the year you may be enabled to see for what purposes the money has gone.

"Have no 'sundries,' which, in other words, mean 'forgets.'

"Do not go into debt. Do without even necessaries, if so it must be; but avoid debt as you would a mountain that will crush you.

"Have no secrets from your husband, either as to your expenditure or proceedings. If a husband be kept in ignorance of his wife's care

lessness or debt, it is like walking over the concealed crater of a volcano, which may break at any moment and precipitate him [illegible]

"It is astonishing how much repose [illegible] a woman enjoys who places confidence in her husband; but,—

"Beware of wearying him with every petty detail of housekeeping—of the shortcomings of the servants, the breakages, and the hundred petty annoyances a woman has to bear who has only limited means at her disposal.

"All bills and papers should be laid before him on the day of their arrival. It is possible that he may receive such with pettish words or manner; if it be so, avoid comment or notice of any kind. All will come right at the proper time.

"The best check against unnecessary expenditure is to let the husband see the bills every week, although the wife alone pays them. He will then know the cost of everything, and there can be no blame.

"Never, as a rule, intrust bills to servants to pay; they will sometimes get a percentage from the tradesmen, which the house-keeper pays for—if not in the price of meat, in sundry short weights. This proceeding small incomes cannot stand.

"Weigh all articles as they come in. It is no use to complain of bare weight, as then there would be always unpleasantness with the tradesmen, which should be avoided: but when an article is flagrantly of short weight, send it back to be verified; never break open the package, or even untie the string with which it may be tied, and even then you may be told your scales are wrong; but if a half-ounce weight be put in one scale, and a letter on the opposite side, this must be a convincing proof that the scales are truly balanced.

"In a large family the waste of pieces of bread is a source of great trouble to a mistress. Servants object to eat the pieces which are so frequently made in the dining-room, either in puddings or any other form; but in a small household like yours, dear Milly, not a scrap must be wasted. See that a second loaf is not cut before the first is consumed; teach the children not to waste the smallest bit: if they have more than they can eat with comfort, let it be made into sop or pudding for them. Never ask a servant to eat this; and at your own table never make unnecessary pieces. When a loaf is reduced to about three inches thick, cut no more slices from it, but cut it downwards, and thus make four square pieces. If yourself and husband particularly like crust, and are apt to disfigure the loaf to obtain it, there is no reason for abstaining; for if the remainder, being all crumb, be *pulled* into small pieces, and placed on a dish, *not a tin*, in a quick oven, in ten minutes you will get as much crust as you like. As to stale bread beyond a day old, it is no economy to compel your servants or children to have it, under the idea that less will be consumed, stale bread not being so appetizing as new. In nine cases out of ten the servant will burn it or cover it in the dust, or thrust it into the flue of the copper, this being a famous place for burning up all that is disagreeable, and that, too, without the knowledge of the mistress, who never dreams of opening the door of the copper. To give away unseen the stale bread to beggars is the least evil; and the mistress dreads to speak of the consumption, fearing she may be taxed with starving her servants. One day's stale bread is the right time to eat it. Home-made bread is not so dry as baker's bread, hence may be kept longer.

"Dripping is another source of dispute. You will remember these rules are for an expenditure of twenty-seven shillings a week; and I can see you, dear Milly, turn up that little nose of yours at the idea of taking care of the dripping; but fish, chops, and cutlets can be fried as well in dripping as in lard, which is expensive. A free use of it, and that made boiling, is all that is needed. It is using dripping sparingly which makes it burn; a plentiful supply will not even become discolored. It answers for puddings, too, but, if you do not like it for that purpose so well as suet, the latter need not be roasted into dripping when it is sent with the beef. Be careful to see that every superfluous piece be cut off for future use previously to roasting the joint.

"Besides dripping, where bacon is used there remains the fat which drips from it; this is one of the most useful products from cooking. In France, most of the meat and all poultry and game are larded; this means drawing with a large needle, into the flesh of fowls or game, strips of bacon, which serve to keep the meat moist and impart an agreeable flavor, but, of course, consumes a great quantity of bacon, which is a certain loss. Butter cannot give the flavor of bacon fat, though it is too often lavishly used in the shape of melted butter as a sauce, and to cover the dryness of the meat. The right way of using it, after it has dripped from the bacon, is to carefully put it away in a preserve pot; it will keep sweet for months; when it is required, spread it with a knife over the poultry, then flour the latter well, and continue to drip it as needed. It is excellent for larding veal, also for every stuffing instead of suet; the latter, to some people, being very indigestible. It is equal to lard in making pastry, and, in fact, is one of the most useful of all articles in cooking, and that, without reference to income. It is just these two things which general servants of every grade pounce upon as their special 'perkisites,' to be replaced by the mistress by expensive lard. In households where the limited amount of income is not a constant pressure, it may rest in the choice of the employer to grant these things, but for twenty-seven or even for eighty-seven shillings a week it is simply preposterous.

"A profuse, unseen, and silent matter of waste is the use and abuse of coal and cinders. 'She actually looks in the cinder-box,' is the frequent remark of one domestic to another; the careless, thoughtless girl little dreaming that cinders are as much fuel as coal, that better fires can be kept up with sifted cinders than with coal alone, and for bedrooms the burning them is safer than coal; there is no danger of their sparking about. If, dear Milly, you wish to do your duty, you will certainly insist upon cinders being daily sifted, and on the fire in your own sitting-room they will be consumed with advantage to yourself, the glow which is thrown out from them warming the whole room; and a moderate use of them should be insisted upon in the kitchen. Coals in front of the grate and cinders behind make the best cooking fires. I would just say, with reference to the kitchen fire, no matter what the income may be, if you find your servant make up a fire, and in a few minutes begin to break the lumps to pieces, and be frequently stirring it while cooking, that such a servant is not worth salt; she carries the same principle of *waste without profit* into every portion of her management. This rule applies equally to servants living in districts where the coal is cheap, as well as where it is dear. A large fire, unsuitable to the size of the joint, will dry up the juices of the meat, leaving it a hard and indigestible mass; a fire constantly stirred takes all life out of the coals, and powders the meat with dust.

"The best arrangement for sifting cinders is a box with rockers, like a cradle; it has a wire-sifter inside, fitting like a tray in ordinary boxes, and a cover which closes firmly over the top. The cinders and ashes being put in the tray, the cover is put on; the apparatus can be rocked with the hand or foot for two minutes, then left alone; in a quarter of an hour, if the cover be taken off, the dust will have subsided, the ashes have gone through to the box beneath, leaving the cinders ready for use on the top. This simple machine is strong, inexpensive, very portable, takes up no room, and efficiently does its work; the only care in purchasing one is to see that the wires of the sifter are stout and strong, otherwise they will give way, and the cinders fall through."

[*To be concluded in our issues of to-morrow and Wednesday.*]

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ANNE.—Yesterday afternoon the very interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the church of St. Anne, in Richmond, took place in the presence of a large gathering of people. At 4 P. M. the ceremonies commenced. Rev. Francis O'Connor, of Reading, was Master of Ceremonies, with Rev. John McGovern and Rev. M. A. Walsh as deacons of honor. Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, V. G., as assistant priest.

The procession was formed in the pastor's house, and Rt. Rev. John McGill, of Richmond, Virginia, conducted the ceremonies, which consisted of blessing the stone and foundation walls. After the conclusion of these ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Moriarty made a most effective and eloquent address. The new church is designed to be one of the largest in the city. The design is furnished by Edwin F. Durang, architect. The structure will be 79 by 180 feet, and the tower will exceed in height that of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, at Fifth and Girard avenue. As an evidence of the spirit of the parish, it may be mentioned that the project of building a new church was first broached about two weeks ago, and since that time over $16,000 have been subscribed. The collections yesterday amounted to nearly $2000. Considering that this is a poor parish, the liberality of the members is noteworthy. Rev. Mr. Kiernan, the pastor of St. Anne's, is convinced that the enterprise will be carried through successfully, and that his parish will soon contain one of the most commodious, if not one of the finest churches in Philadelphia.

STEALING HARDWARE FROM THE SCENE OF THE LATE FIRE IN COMMERCE STREET.—John Smith had a hearing at the Central Station on the charge of stealing a hatchet at the fire in Commerce street, which he had concealed about him. It was found on him after his arrest on a charge of breaking the peace. Defendant denied the theft, and called a man to prove that he saw him take the hatchet from the back locker of a hose carriage. Several gentlemen stepped forward to say that they had known him for some time, and that he had always borne a good character. The magistrate said he would have to hold him for trial, and bail in $1000 was demanded.

Daniel Murphy was arrested in the store of Messrs. Biddle & Co. with a package of carpenter's rules in his possession. He had on a red shirt and a fireman's belt, and was supposed to be a fireman from that fact; but he said that he was not a member of any company. He had a hearing at the Central Station, and was bound over for trial.

STEALING A WATCH.—Joseph A. Hertzell was arrested at the fire in Commerce street on the charge of stealing a watch. He had a hearing before the Recorder on Saturday, when Detective Stevens testified that he saw the defendant with his arm over the breast of the complainant, and saw that something had been taken when the hand was removed; when he got close to the man he found the watch at defendant's feet. William Stewart, the owner of the watch, said he was so intent looking at the fire that he did not know the theft until the officer told him of it. The accused said he did not know anything about the watch. He was held to answer.

ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.—The following cases were admitted to the hospital during Saturday night:—

Catharine McDaniel, aged 43, with her leg broken by falling from a ladder while carrying a bucket of water to extinguish a fire on the roof of her house, in Houston street, Nineteenth Ward.

James Cathcart, aged 21, residing at No. 1623 Shippen street, badly bruised in consequence of a cart running over him.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of James Carter, aged 53 years, residing in Leiper street, above Unity, who died suddenly. Also, on the body of Emeline Waterly, aged 18 years, who died suddenly in Adams street.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.—On Saturday afternoon, a wagon in which E. F. Partridge and Mrs. Spafford were riding, was run into at Broad and Wallace streets by a large wagon, and the jolt threw the lady out, seriously injuring her.

A FATAL FALL.—The Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Levi Funk, who was killed by falling from the fourth story window of a house at the corner of Julianna and Callowhill streets.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Late on Friday night some person or persons unknown broke into premises No. 515 Pine street, and stole therefrom several articles of kitchen furniture and some marketing.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8·00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Wednesday, August 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.

Also 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.

And at 3 o'clock P. M., same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street,

100 Empty Molasses hhds

P. C. ELLMAKER,

7 18 wfm6t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 827 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia:

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York. 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WM. E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees.
WM. E. SINN .... Manager.
Doors open at 7·30. Curtain rises at 8.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Ventilated by the celebrated
CENTRIFUGAL FANS.
Driven by a five-horse power steam engine, rendering it a
DELIGHTFULLY COOL RESORT
in the warmest weather.
GRAND RE-OPENING,
MONDAY EVENING, July 30,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
AT SUMMER PRICES,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
WITH A
POWERFUL DOUBLE COMPANY.
REVIVAL FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of the gorgeous spectacle,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEATTY.
A most delightful entertainment for the summer season.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for secured seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
COOLEST HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA!
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 30,
Seventh Night of the distinguished Tragedian,
MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
Who will appear in his popular character of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN!
M'ME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.
MR. L. R. SHEWELL AS ATHOS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6·18§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, Sharpe & Thomson.

General Partners { PLINY E. CHASE, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON.

Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1866.

We, the undersigned, will continue the Iron Foundry business at the old stand No. 209 N. SECOND Street, under the name and style of SHARPE & THOMSON.
CHARLES SHARPE,
EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1866. 7 25 6t*

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1·05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. 5 26§

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards.
White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4 4, 5 4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 26 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, of premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Rail road Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mftm Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,
Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE........ .... SEVEN CENTS
EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 14t

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 23]

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Shall We Abandon the Union Republican Organization?

THE object of the Philadelphia Convention, as avowed by those who have been instrumental in getting it up, is to inaugurate such measures as shall lead to a transfer of the political power of the nation from the Union Republican party to some other organization. The people are asked to believe that the organization through which they acted in conducting the Government during the perilous hours of rebellion is no longer worthy of their confidence. They are asked to take the settlement of the vast and momentous questions growing out of our late civil war out of the hands of the party which carried that war to an honorable and successful conclusion, and to entrust it to other and far different hands.

Upon this proposition we might remark, in the first place, that if such a change is to be made, there should be very grave and weighty reasons therefor.

The Union party is a vast and powerful organization. It comprises within its ranks a very large majority of all the persons who, in our late dreadful civil contest, were the open, persistent, and efficient friends of the Union. Its leaders and representatives are among the ablest, most experienced, and most skilful statesmen of our country. They are men who, for the most part, have been many years in public life, are familiar with the routine of government, and are skilled in the details of practical legislation. Moreover, they are very generally men who have made the conflicting ideas and principles which underlie the vital questions of the hour their life-long study.

Still further, the principles of the Union Republican party are confessedly liberal. They are *distinctively* American. They are the logical outgrowth of the fundamental ideas of all government by the people. If free institutions *are* really possible; if the enjoyment of equal political rights by the people is at all feasible; if true democracy is ever attainable; if self-government is something of which *the people*, as distinguished from favored classes, are truly capable,—then, most certainly, the principles of the Republican party are the true and only ones upon which all these things can be realized. It would be absurd to expect a liberal policy of governmental action from a party which makes no pretensions to liberal ideas. It would be preposterous to look for protection of the people's rights from a party that believes only in the rights of special and favored classes. Men are surely never *better* than their professions. Our "Conservatives," as they delight to call themselves, profess *not* to believe in equal rights. They scout at the idea of true democracy. What to us are glorious and inspiring truths, worth striving after and, if necessary, dying for, are to them mere "abstractions," or, at the best, only "glittering generalities." How, then, can we look to such a party to help further on the great work of human progress and well-being? How can we expect *them* to assist us in realizing in this country those noble ideas of government which have been handed down to us, as a precious heirloom, by the Fathers of the Republic? Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Once more—the Union Republican party has a grand and inspiring history. Its record is brilliant and glorious. Political annals may be searched in vain for a parallel instance, where a party, in the short space of five years, has inaugurated so many great and beneficent measures of public policy. The admission of Kansas; the Homestead law; the Pacific Railroad act; freedom in the Territories; freedom at the Capital and finally, by Constitutional amendment, freedom throughout the land; the Civil Rights law,—all of these constitute a series of great public acts with which any man or set of men, may be proud to have their names associated. Compared with these beneficent measures inaugurated by the party of freedom, how do such things as the Missouri Compromise, the Gag Resolutions, the Fugitive Slave bill, the Lecompton swindle, and the Dred Scott decision stand out as lurid landmarks along the pathway of our national history!

But the crowning glory of the Union Republican party is that it carried the country safely through the perils of civil war. It found the governmental edifice in flames, and it put them out. The successful administration of so great a Government as ours in a time of peace even is a difficult affair—how vastly more difficult in the midst of internal convulsion and armed rebellion!

Such is the Union Republican party in its organization, its principles, and its history. Is there aught in either to make any man who has ever honestly belonged to it desire to leave it? If party devotion is ever allowable, is it not here? And what good reason can now be offered to any true Union man why he should leave an organization which has proved itself so wise, so useful, so patriotic in the past? If the men who love the Union, and have stood by it in the day of trial, and have periled life and spent property in its service, cannot *now* save it, will those who hate it and have been seeking to overthrow it be likely to do so? Are the people ready to commit their destinies and those of their children into the hands of the men who fought to destroy the Union on the one hand, or declared the war in its defense a failure on the other? What is there in the past history of dough faces and pro-slavery Conservatives, and Copperheads, and Rebel sympathizers, and Rebels themselves, that should make us anxious just now to put the political power of the nation into their hands? The whole end and aim of the approaching Convention is to secure the overthrow of the Union Republican organization. What shall take its place, what is there to take its place, but an organization controlled and directed by these men? Grant that a few weak-kneed and office-anxious Union men go into the organization, yet what will they amount to? It is the *masses* of a party that control it and give tone to it—not the camp-followers and deserters from other organizations; and the masses of this new organization, whether it absorb the sham Democracy or the sham Democracy absorb it, will be none other than the men who, in 1864, shouted themselves hoarse for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, on a platform which solemnly declared the war for the Union a "failure."

Let no true UNION man, therefore, unless he desires to write inconsistency, dishonor and disgrace upon his past most honorable record, think for a moment of abandoning his party. There is no reason why he should abandon it; there is every reason why he should not.

The Army Bill as Passed.

THE subject of the reorganization of the army called out as much discussion during the late session of Congress as almost any other measure before that body, and so great was the diversity of views that it seemed impossible to combine strength enough upon any proposed bill to pass it. During the closing hours of the session, however, a Conference Committee of the two Houses succeeded in agreeing upon a bill, and it was finally passed, and is now a law. This new army law provides:—

That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and fifty regiments of infantry, all of which, including the professors and the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, shall be known as the Army of the United States.

The five regiments of artillery are to consist of the five regiments now organized; and the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the 5th regiment of artillery: Provided, that the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first and second lieutenants, selected from the lieutenants of the regiments.

To the six regiments of cavalry now in the service there are to be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, the first and second lieutenants of which shall be selected from the officers and soldiers of the volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first Lieutenant shall be selected from among officers of the volunteer cavalry, and one-third from the officers of the regular army, who have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct.

The infantry regiments are to consist of ten companies each. Four regiments are to be of colored troops, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserves.

All vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers, and one-half of the vacancies in grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selections from among the officers of volunteers, and one-half from the officers and soldiers of the regular army who have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is to be officered by officers of the army or volunteers who have been wounded in the line of duty.

Volunteer officers to be selected for appointment under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war. California, Nevada, and Oregon are not included in this provision.

Each regiment of infantry is to have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant, and extra first lieutenant, one regimental quartermaster, an extra first lieutenant, ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary-sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; and each company shall have one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred, at the discretion of the President.

Fifteen brigade bands are provided for.

All enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for a term of five years for cavalry, and three years for infantry and artillery.

It shall be competent to enlist men who have been wounded, provided their wounds do not incapacitate them for army or other light duty.

There shall be to the army one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals, and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade, as is now provided by law.

The various departments of the army are fully reorganized.

Sutlers are abolished after July 1, 1867.

The most sweeping reform is the whole bill, and one which will meet universal approval, relates to the method of appointment, which is hereafter to be strictly by examination. The language of the law upon this important point is as follows:—

"No officer of the regular army below the rank of colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and past record of services before a board of three general officers, or officers of his corps or arm of service, senior to him in rank. And should the officer fail said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and upon a second failure, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army: Provided, that if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualification, he shall not be entitled to re-examination.

"The adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general of subsistence, surgeon-general, paymaster-general, chief of engineers, and chief of ordnance, shall hereafter be appointed by selection from the corps to which they belong. No person shall be appointed to any vacancy created by this act in the pay, medical, or quartermaster's departments, until he shall have passed the examination required by law.

"No person shall be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized by this act until he shall have passed satisfactory examination before a board to be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into services rendered during the war, the capacity and qualifications of the applicants; and such appointment, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services, and persons applying for commissions in any of the regiments authorized by this act shall be entitled to mileage, if appointed, and a commission, but no other compensation."

To crown the whole, the act provides that no person shall be appointed under it who has been in the Rebel naval or civil service, but any such appointment shall be illegal and void.

From the summary we have given of this act, it will be seen to embody many reformatory characteristics, and will doubtless contribute materially to the efficiency of the army.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, one of the most partisan members of the Democratic side of the House, moved the following appropriate resolution immediately previous to the final adjournment of the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress:—

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the members of the House of Representatives are eminently due to the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, for the dignified, impartial, and decorous manner in which he has, during the present session of Congress, discharged the duties of his position, and a truthful recognition of such services is herewith given."

The unanimous adoption of such a resolution, when it is not customary to thank the Speaker until the final termination of the Congress itself, is a fitting opportunity for the Union press to revert to the services performed by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX in aid of the Union cause. The Speaker is still a comparatively young man, not being more than forty. His first entrance into public life was at the time of the Kansas troubles in 1856, when his able speech in opposition to the tyrannical laws of the Buchanan Administration brought him prominently into notice. He was nominated for Congress in that year, and has just now received his sixth renomination.

He was selected for Speaker in 1863, and was re-elected in 1865. The fact that the cheers for "our noble Speaker" were proposed by Mr. STROUSE, a bitter Democrat, and given with a will, is the best evidence of that impartiality, dignity, and courtesy which has marked his official conduct. The sessions of the House of Representatives are generally most turbulent assemblies. If honored by an admission to the floor, the prevailing impression is, that there is no business doing. The members stand together in groups, and hold small quarrels in loud tones of voice—a general confusion prevails. There seems to be no such thing as order. A gentleman rises on the other side and makes a motion which, to the visitor, is perfectly inaudible: but the quick ear of the Speaker has detected its purport. A sharp rap with his gavel, and the motion is put in a few rapid words. Another member rises to a point of order. He is evidently indignant at what he considers a breach of privilege. In a few clear sentences all doubt is dispelled, and the Democrat as well as the Republican join in thanks for the untying of the Gordian knot. Rapid and nervous in his utterance, with mild and genial smile, he succeeds in pleasing members who made the point, and the entire opposition is overruled.

It requires particular tact to keep order in an assemblage in which chaos is continually encroaching, and few men possess this quality more than Mr. COLFAX. His conduct in the case of General ROUSSEAU is a fair specimen of that delicacy which has ever governed his actions. Directed by a party vote to pronounce a censure on the member, he performed his duty with evident reluctance, and such rapidity and inarticulation that no one but those in his immediate vicinity knew that the censure had been pronounced. General ROUSSEAU was kept standing less than a minute, and then he only heard communicated to him the fact that a resolution had been adopted, without any of the malignity which a predecessor had the bad taste to indulge in. The consequence was that both Democratic and Republican members joined in praising the delicacy of the presiding officer, and what would have made many a man enemies only added to the long list of Speaker COLFAX'S friends.

He goes home to Indiana to be returned once more to the seat which he has so well filled. His letter to the nominating Convention is a model of force and freedom in expression. There is no vulgar denunciation, there is no bitter invective, but he calmly states his views, and every reader feels sure that the writer of that letter will stand to the views he has expressed. He has done good service in the cause of our land, and, if his life is spared, will yet be heard from in higher places. He is a thorough specimen of American public men; ever self-reliant and practical, his mind has been moulded by the great events in which he has been engaged, and thrones have found no place in his logic of events. His recent speech upon closing the House was characterized by that propriety and good taste which he has ever displayed, and we feel sure we express only the sentiments of both parties when we bestow on him all encomiums as a model Speaker, an upright patriot, and an accomplished gentleman.

The End of the War between Prussia and Austria.

THANKS to the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, we have news from Europe down to last Friday. A treaty of peace has been signed between Prussia and Austria, so that the most remarkable war of modern times, whether we consider its brevity or its astonishing results, has come to a close. In less than two months since the first gun was fired, Prussia has conquered all Germany, and has dictated terms to the fallen House of Hapsburg at the gates of Vienna.

The terms of the treaty of peace which has followed this almost miraculous war are not yet made known; but there can be no doubt that Prussia has dictated whatever she pleased. Austria may not have been deprived of any of her own proper territory, since advices by a previous arrival represented Prussia as declaring that she did not wish to incorporate Bohemia and Moravia into her own limits; but Austria has evidently ceased to be one of the Germanic powers. Prussia is left supreme there.

What changes these great events will produce in Europe it is impossible to foresee. Prussia, at a single bound, has achieved a controlling position among the nations of the earth. Italy is probably redeemed from foreign rule, and left free to work out a noble destiny. Austria can no longer be considered one of the "great powers." France has at last a rival whom she will both fear and respect. BISMARK, for the time at least, is the great man of Europe.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable a Success.

HUMAN perseverance in a great and worthy work has never been more signally rewarded, if we may judge from present appearances, than in the final successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable between Great Britain and this continent. Repeated failures in laying the cable, the sinking of a large sum of money in the enterprise, and, more discouraging than all else, the failure of the first cable laid to perform its work, had shaken the confidence of all except the boldest and most sanguine in the feasibility of the enterprise. Probably, to the indomitable spirit of our illustrious fellow countryman, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, the world is indebted that the work was not long ago abandoned. He had faith in it from the first. Difficulties, discouragements, disasters, and failures only nerved him to stronger and more determined efforts. At last he is enabled to announce that the cable is successfully laid, and, what is of equal importance, is in perfect working order.

Of course it is impossible to say that the cable will certainly continue to work well, but so great have been the late improvements in the construction of telegraphic cables, and in the instruments used in their practical operation, that we have every reason to be confident in the full success of the enterprise. Signals were repeatedly sent through the whole coil of 2400 miles before the cable was put on shipboard. During the operation of laying the cable, communication was constantly kept up with the shore end, and now that it is entirely laid, we are assured by Mr. FIELD it is in "*perfect working order.*"

The first news over the new cable announces the termination of the war between Prussia and Austria. It is a significant coincidence that one of the earlier messages through the old cable in 1858 was also a peace message! Happy, indeed, would it be for mankind if only messages of peace and good-will should continue to be flashed between the two hemispheres.

International Congratulations.

THE Queen of Great Britain sends an appropriate message to the President of the United States, congratulating him upon the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

A. H. STEPHENS AND M. BLAIR.—The correspondence between Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR is given to the public this morning. It contains little of interest, except the statement of BLAIR that President LINCOLN offered STEPHENS a Cabinet seat, which is a piece of interesting political news, and the promise of STEPHENS that if Georgia is readmitted he will retire forever from public life. STEPHENS' letter was private, but, in accordance with the prevailing custom, it is published without his consent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 97, 99 119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No 243; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. 6 15 1m3n* CASPER HEFT.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, July 26th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1866.

If persons who have relatives or friends drowned or missing will send a description of their clothing, etc., to my office, I will notify them immediately when their bodies are found.

All bodies unclaimed within twelve hours will be buried, and cannot be disinterred until cold weather.

1t* WILLIAM TAYLOR, Coroner.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

7 19 11t* WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

ANALEPTICA.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with a medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopeless, and when given up by several eminent physicians as incurable. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues, and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of this medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others, induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with this malady, he proffers a treatment which he confidently believes will eradicate the disease and restore health. He has witnessed recoveries that seemed beyond hope, when the worst symptoms existed. E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D.

7 30 mwa3t4p No. 250 S. TENTH Street Philada.

ANALEPTICA.—Analeptic treatment, by E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D., No 250 North TENTH street, is the only reliable, scientific, legitimate and successful treatment for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Lungs. 7 30 6t4p*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Miraculous restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33s

RETROUVEY'S HAIR TONIC.

THE MOST EFFECTUAL, BEAUTIFUL, AND HIGHLY PERFUMED PREPARATION EXTANT. 7 30mwf3t

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vendervoer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 2.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No 132 South WHARVES.

7 30 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF THE NEW STAMP LAW, Which Takes Effect August 1, 1866, FOR SALE AT STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT Street AND No. 103 South FIFTH Street. 7 28 4t

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHERRY WINE. FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE. ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY. For sale by the cask or demijohn. ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET, FOR SALE BY SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 4 14 6p S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1 60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 40, $1 50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1 60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1 60 Black, as that Tea, when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

7 27 1m

WANTS.

WANTED—A PURCHASER, OR FIRM TO purchase, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS CHARCOAL, to be delivered in Philadelphia or New York this fall.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE WOOD AND CHARCOAL BUSINESS, with three thousand dollars capital.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER AND HOTEL BUSINESS, with two to six thousand dollars capital—all on Eastern Shore, Maryland. For further particulars or an interview with the advertiser, address "H. D." Room 45, Jones' Exchange Hotel, Dock street, Philadelphia, or this office, after four days. 7 28 3t*

COLORADO SILVER MINES.

TO CAPITALISTS!

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

A responsible and reliable party, who has spent the greater part of three years in Colorado, engaged in mining, intends leaving for the silver district of that locality about the middle of August, and is desirous of meeting with a capitalist who will loan (for nine months, at seven per cent. per annum, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. The said money to be used in prospecting for mines and developing the same to a certain extent.

The property to be organized into a company the coming winter, a large working capital being raised to thoroughly develop the mines. Parties advancing this $10,000 will receive a one-half interest in all the mines secured.

Good and substantial mining stocks, to the value of $150,000, will be put up as collateral, and 10,000 shares of stock in a first-class mining company having a large working capital will be given as a bond.

The very best of references will be given. Principals will address

W. H., No. 30 BROAD Street, 7 30 3t* (Room No. 36), New York city.

THE FIRST GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON, AT CAPE ISLAND, Will be given in the Magnificent Dining-Room of CONGRESS HALL, On Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1866. 7 30 3t

NEW ROUTE. Frankford and Philadelphia Railway, VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY. NOW OPEN THROUGH TO FRANKFORD, HARROWGATE, CEDAR HILL CEMETERY. Cars running regularly on short time. (7 30 mwf3t

TO MUSIC DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSMEN, Etc.—Your early orders are solicited for the NEW HUMOROUS SONG and six pages of Sheet Music for the Piano, entitled THE FINNEGAN FIZZLE. Third edition now ready, address ISAAC A. POOLE, No. 829 W. WASHINGTON Street, Chicago. Single copies mailed free. Song, 35 cents; Song and March, 50 cents. 7 30 mwf3t

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS. The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes. MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved. WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of FINE STATIONERY. R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS, No. 913 ARCH Street. 7 28 6mrp

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ. B. ASHWORTH, No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut. N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26 1m4p

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 27 1m

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS AT MARSH & WARNOCK'S (PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND), No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of TOWELLING, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES. Also, a large assortment of WHITE GOODS. SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS and SWISS MUSLINS. The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS. Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES! 6 14 thsm3m

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT St., WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, At 50 Cents Per Yard. These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN. Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for WHITE BODIES. Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. (7 23 12t4p

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST., A new and desirable lot of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of WHITE GOODS. PUCKED MUSLIN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, SWISS MUSLIN, PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC NAINSOOK. 9 1

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. TO LADIES About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES, E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of WHITE GOODS, PUFFED MUSLINS, PIQUES, FRENCH MUSLINS, In all varieties of plain and fancy styles. Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, Bands, etc. Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628 Wholesale and Retail. Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4 5

PERFECTION IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET A. B. W. BULLARD'S IMPROVED OIL SOAP, FOR REMOVING Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish, From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered. It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods. It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids. COUNTERFEITS Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label. Manufactured by the Proprietors, A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS. General Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

TEXAS! TEXAS!! TEXAS!!! TEXAS LANDS FOR SALE. Safe and Profitable Investments! The undersigned will remain in the city of Philadelphia, until WEDNESDAY, the First of August, AND OFFER FOR SALE, The Finest Cotton, Wheat, and Grazing Lands in the World. These Lands are situated in the State of Texas, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. Immigration societies have been formed throughout Texas, and tens of thousands of emigrants from the United States and Europe are pouring into that favored country. Titles perfect, with maps and field notes. The subscriber also offers to take charge of any legal matters in the above State; will give information of the condition of general affairs in the State, and solicits professional engagements from those having law business in Texas. Call and examine valuable statistics, law etc. Also, Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the principal newspapers in Texas. Can be seen at the office of A. D. CALDWELL, No. 12 South THIRD Street, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., on *Wednesday, the 1st proximo.* (7 25 4

D. U. BARZIZA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE opens this evening for a brief summer season. The extravaganza of the *Sleeping Beauty* will be given, with a fine cast, embracing Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Charles Henri, and all the company favorites of the Arch and Chesnut Streets *corps dramatiques*. Mr. Wolfe, the dramatist of this theatre, has reconstructed the play, and has introduced some new attractions; while Miss Orton, the "Beauty," has been reconstructing her constitution at the seaside.

AT THE WALNUT the *Three Guardsmen* continues successful. Mr. J. B. Booth, Madame Methua Scheller, Mr. L. R. Shewell, and the other stars of the cast can only remain with us a week longer. Every one should witness this romantic play at the Walnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE GIPSIES—A BAND OF WANDERING ZINGARI IN OUR MIDST.—During the early part of June the inhabitants of the rural section of our city were startled by the advent of a large caravan of gipsies. They came from the direction of Baltimore, and their march was like that of a small army. The first part, consisting of some eighty men, women, and children, with twenty wagons, came on the 7th of June, and pitched their encampment on the large level lot of ground situated on the south side of Havertord street, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. The second party, numbering the same number of people, but with sixteen wagons, arrived two or three days later. Both parties appeared to agree among themselves very harmoniously. As the weather was so very warm and pleasant during the nights, they only pitched about five or six tents, the rest sleeping in their wagons or around on the grass. They had with them quite an assortment of fine horses, some of which they offered for sale to the farmers around, and others they took down to West Philadelphia to dispose of. Their wagons were fitted up in good and comfortable style, and in some cases quite elegant. One of them, indeed, was fitted up in a manner that would do credit to any upholsterer, being extended over the sides, and provided with berths. This, we believe, was the one occupied by the Queen and her family. They all appeared to be in good circumstances as far as money was concerned, and acted in perfect good faith with all with whom they had dealings, except in regard to fortune-telling, in which the traditional roguery of the race would crop out.

The Queen of the Gipsies, Lydia Palmer, was a tall and fine-looking woman. She appeared to be regarded with great respect, although her authority among her subjects was not very great. She was considered one of the shrewdest of the whole of them in that line. On ceremonious occasions she dressed very splendidly, as did many of her subjects. She wore a rich white satin dress, heavily embroidered in the most elegant manner; a beautiful loose circular or sack, also covered by embroidery, and a straw hat, trimmed around with a silken rope. Among the men there were no distinctive dresses, and there was nothing to distinguish them from the citizens of the neighborhood, but their dark complexion and gipsyish black hair. On ordinary occasions the women wore plain calico dresses, with sacks of the same.

In their business transactions they were open-handed and liberal. Everything was paid for, as it was bought without question. The only drawback in this respect was with the women. They would go around telling fortunes, and if the people would not submit to be duped, they would threaten them. There was one case in question that was told us. One of the Gipsy women went into a house in West Philadelphia and asked to tell the fortune of the mistress. She consented, at the same time she did not intend to pay the Gipsy for her trouble. After finishing, the latter demanded a dollar as her fee, when the woman refused to pay. Nothing daunted, the Gipsy snatched up a soup tureen lying near by, and walked off with it. The next morning she reappeared at the house with a lot of dirty clothes, and told the same woman that the tureen she took was not worth the service she had rendered her, and that if she did not wash the clothes, and have them dried when she called for them, at 3 o'clock the afternoon of the same day, she would put a spell on her. The woman was so frightened that she immediately sent out and got a washerwoman, and had them done in the time specified.

Among themselves they appeared to be constantly bickering and quarrelling, although they did not offer any violence to outsiders. Before the Fourth of July they agreed among themselves that there should be no firing off of guns, pistols, or crackers. During the night of the 3d, however, one of the young men fired off a pistol over the heads of the horses, who were corralled in the encampment, causing a great disturbance among them. This was the occasion for a fight on the 4th, which alarmed the neighbors, and they sent word to the police, who came and ordered them off. They got their traps together on the 5th, and left peaceably, and went as far as Sixty-fifth and Vine streets, on the county line. Here they pitched their camp again.

For awhile things went on smoothly enough, but they could not keep from quarrelling among themselves, and they were finally compelled to clear out of the city limits altogether. They travelled westward, and are now in Chester county. Some of them say they are going to California. They are true gipsies, and have all the manners and customs of that singular people. They are generally well-to-do, and some of them are said to possess fine farms; but there seems to be a perfectly irresistible charm in their wild nomadic life. The men, as a general thing, are fine looking, but the women are decidedly homely in their appearance. One, indeed, named Jessamine Palmer, was rather pretty, with that dark type of beauty so peculiar to her tribe.

THE CABLE SENSATION.—During a great portion of the day, yesterday, groups of people were to be seen gathered about the bulletin boards of the various newspaper offices, engaged in reading the glorious tidings of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. As the news was received too late for any of the papers, those only who frequent the lower portion of the city heard and read it early in the day. But towards evening it made its way up town, creating a sensation as it went that almost equalled the effect of the first tidings of a victory during the civil war. Several clergymen announced it from their pulpits, laying particular stress upon the fact that the first message sent across the ocean was that which proclaimed the treaty of peace between the contending powers of the Old World. As was universally admitted, it was eminently fitting that the cable should thus begin its career of usefulness by spreading throughout the world the tidings of peace.

BASE-BALL — ACTIVE vs. EXCELSIOR.—On Saturday a challenge match between the Active and Excelsior Clubs came off at Media, Delaware county, which was easily won by the former. The following is the game:—

ACTIVE.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
Worrall	2	5	Strickler	4	0
Worrall	2	6	Rowland	2	3
Miller	5	4	Wiley	3	2
Suitor	1	6	Wiley	3	2
Hartmann	2	4	Parsons	3	1
Tellock	5	2	Vernon	3	1
Fell	4	3	Tuckerman	4	0
Fell	2	4	Daniels	2	1
Hawkins	4	1	Holmes	3	1
	27	35		27	11

EXPOSURE OF PERSON.—It is apparently as difficult to keep men and boys from bathing on our city fronts as it is to keep them from firing off squibs and guns on the Fourth of July. Every day there are arrests of individuals who will persist in a shameless exposure of themselves on our river front, but the nuisance still continues unabated. Yesterday afternoon two scamps, George and John Fry, were arrested while amusing themselves by running up and down on the bank of the Schuylkill opposite J. Lips' brewery, in the presence of a crowd of people.

GREAT CASE OF ARSON AND LARCENY.—There were a number of persons arrested within the past few days for being concerned in robbing the mills at Frankford, so lately the scene of a disastrous conflagration. The police for some time past had a suspicion that there was a systematic plan of robbery going on at the mills, both before and after the burning. Last Friday night their attention was called to a light wagon that appeared to be heavily loaded. She partly broke down at the corner of Paul and Church streets, in Frankford, and the police found in her nine copper rollers that had been taken from the ruins of the mill. Henry Wall, who had charge of the wagon at the time, was arrested.

Margaret Blakely, keeping a dry goods store No. 1835 Germantown avenue, was arrested next morning. Her store was searched under a warrant, and quantities of goods that had never been put into the market were found, amounting to over four thousand yards. The goods were taken to the Station House of that ward. Margaret Blakely informed on J. Chandler and William Fairhurst, two watchmen who were employed at the mill, as being implicated in the robbery of the place.

After they found they had been informed against they both confessed, and after a preliminary hearing one of them informed on a man by the name of John Connor, employed as a boss or foreman in the factory. On searching Connor's house, goods that had been taken from the works were found. On being confronted with this conclusive evidence, Connor also confessed, and was committed by Alderman Holmes.

Henry Wall was held in $2000 bail to answer, Margaret Blakely was held in $4000 to answer, and William Fairhurst and J. Chandler, being charged with arson were committed. It appears that the robbery had been going on for some time, and the band of thieves worked in concert.

EFFECTS OF SUNDAY DRINKING.—Yesterday afternoon, a party of Germans got into a squabble on Washington lane, near Engel & Wolf's farm, in the upper part of the Twentieth Ward. They quarrelled about the European question, and from words the disputants got to blows. During the melee a Mr. T. Limbach was shot in the side, but not seriously. Mr. L. was taken to his residence, in Thirtieth below Poplar street. No arrests were made.

Yesterday afternoon was also made the occasion of a disturbance at the Schuylkill Falls Park. The place is rented and kept by a Mr. Baltzer Lager. A party of Germans, who were out there for pleasure, got a little "high," and made an assault upon William Adams, ward constable, who keeps law and order in the Park, beating him and cutting him in the head with a beer mug, besides using a chair on him. No arrests were made.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning Michael Toner, residing in the rear of 1936 Market street, was arrested for attempting to commit a highway robbery on a milk-woman in the neighborhood of Twenty-first and Race streets. A woman, accompanied by a girl, was driving their wagon along, when Toner attempted to stop them and demanded their money. They, however, succeeded in driving on, and then the woman got out to serve her customers, when Toner again caught up with the wagon and demanded of the girl who remained in, her money, and on her refusal, threw a brick at her, striking her in the side. He was arrested and held in $1000 by Alderman Godbou to answer.

ENTERPRISE.—T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut streets, is up with the business spirit of our age. He has broken the ice on the legitimate *role* of his periodical, book, and newspaper line, and is directing his attention to the sale of popular and standard specialties, such for instance as "Needles' Camphor Troches," etc. By confining his operations in this line to articles of actual merit, he will reap the reward in heavy retail sales at his popular corner. Have our readers, by the way, looked into the grand "Crosby" scheme?—if not, call on Pugh and get the details.

PAVING CHESNUT STREET IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—The contractors have already commenced operations to pave Chesnut street west of the bridge. The stones and other material are already on the spot, and in a short time we shall have the street paved from the Delaware to Forty-second street. They will commence from the upper end. Between the tracks will be a Belgian pavement of square blocks of granite, and one row of these blocks will be laid along the outside of the rails. With the opening of the new bridge to the public, which will soon take place, as it is rapidly approaching completion, this will be one of the pleasantest thoroughfares in the city.

RIOTING, AND ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Dennis Gallagher, Philip Brogan, Barnard McAleer, and John McFadden were arrested in Richmond street for the above offence. An officer attempting to make an arrest, these men, with several others, attempted to make a forcible rescue. The officer called in a citizen, Mr. Fleming, to assist him, when the crowd knocked Mr. Fleming down into the gutter, and one of them struck him on the head with a brick, inflicting a severe injury. Alderman Clouds held Dennis Gallagher in $1000, Philip Brogan and John McFadden in $800 each to answer, and Barnard McAleer in $300 to keep the peace.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Lewis Hacket does not belie his name. Yesterday afternoon, he encountered a fellow-mortal near the corner of Broad and Becket streets, whom he knocked down and proceeded to hack in a shameful manner. The weapon he used was a brick—a very ugly thing, by the way, wherewith to hack a man upon the head. Hacket was taken before Alderman Massey this morning, and held in $1000 bail for trial.

NEW ROUTE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILROAD.—It is with great pleasure that we notice this valuable improvement in the upper part of our city. The road is now open to Frankford, Harrowgate, and Cedar Hill Cemetery. The cars will run closely together, and afford our citizens a splendid opportunity of getting to and from their places of business and those localities.

COMMENCEMENT OF FESTIVITIES AT CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND.—On Wednesday, August 1, the season will be fairly inaugurated by a grand ball to be given at Congress Hall. Great preparations are being made to make it one of the most attractive and magnificent that has ever been held at that place.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the express train was nearing Ellwood Station on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, coming to this city, this morning, one of the principal brakesman was thrown from the baggage car, fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed. We could not learn the name of the unfortunate man.

MAD DOG.—A canine, supposed to be under the evil influence of hydrophobia, was shot in the neighborhood of Third and Gaston streets yesterday noon. It is not known whether it succeeded in doing any mischief before being shot.

FALSE ALARM.—About 1·30 this P. M. quite an excitement was created by an alarm of fire struck from the Diligent Engine House. It proved to be a false alarm, arising from the kindling of a fire in the furnace of Grove's mills, Race street, above second.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of last Saturday there have been sixteen cases sent into the Board of Health. In the same time there have been 9 deaths. Among these deaths, however, are several that have occurred from cases that were reported last week.

BASE-BALL.—A game of base-ball will be played on Wednesday, August 1, between the Alert and West Philadelphia, on the grounds of the former, at Twenty-fourth and Columbia avenue.

7-30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

READING THE INCOME RETURNS.—
"Well, I declare, it is too mean
To set *our* income down.
So that its smallness may be seen
By all the prying town!
Brown's name is here. He! he! who'd think
His income was so small?
And yet he looks like Fashion's pink,
Thanks to cheap Tower Hall!"

Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.
BENNETT & CO,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

YOU MAY CURE YOURSELF of Headache, Weak Stomach, or Indigestion, or Biliousness, or Catarrh, or a Bad Cold, or Sore Throat or Hoarseness, or Liver Complaint, or Piles, or Constipation, or Rheumatism, or Sore or Weak Eyes, or Salt Rheum, or Kidney Disease, or General Debility, or even Asthma, with Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics. Buy either a case for your travelling companion or family, or purchase the Specific for your present ailment.
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is preeminently *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE.* Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

PAUL M. BRENAN, M. D. Consultations free. Office, No 835 Race street, Philadelphia. All diseases treated.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE is successfully laid! So is all opposition to the "one price" system adopted at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental. A few more of those cheap Linen Suits on hand.

REDUCED PRICES.—Get any style at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street—from life-size photographs to cartes de visite, all executed in artistic manner.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DEAN—SHERLOCK.—July 26th, by Rev. T. M. Griffith, Mr THOMAS E. DEAN to Miss LOUISA SHERLOCK, all of West Philadelphia.

SMITH—HAINES.—On the 21st of July, by the Rev. Francis Church, Mr HARPER M. SMITH to Miss JULIET F. HAINES, both of this city.

DIED.

CARBERRY.—On the 29th instant, JOHN CARBERRY, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Ann Carberry, No 2108 Callowhill street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

GREEN.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. ANN MARIA, wife of James Green, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1124 Marlborough street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

KELLEY.—On the 30th inst., PATRICK KELLEY, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 911 S. Thirteenth street.

PATRICK.—After a lingering illness, LEVIN H. PATRICK, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 776 South Fourth street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

WARWICK.—On the 29th instant, JOHN W. WARWICK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Good Will Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday after noon, August 2, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

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9,	"	Headaches, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
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14,	"	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
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18,	"	Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	Whooping-Cough, violent Coughs	50
21,	"	Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	Ear Discharges, impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27,	"	Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28,	"	Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	"	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
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34,	"	Diphtheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
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DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
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N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
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FOURTH EDITION

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour quiet, and the prices are unsettled. Wheat active; sales of White at $2 80 @2 90; Red, $2·65@$2 72. Corn dull; White, $1 10 @1 12. Oats dull; New, 45@48c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $33. Groceries quiet. Coffee firm. Whisky steady; Pennsylvania, $2·23.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 105½; Reading, 111½; Hudson River, 119½; Erie, 65½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57; United States Coupons 1881 110; do. 1862 108½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 98½; Treasury 7 30s 104½@104½; Gold, 147½. Sterling Exchange dull; sight bills, 10½ per cent. premium. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. on call.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 U S 6s '82 coup	108¼	16 sh Minehill	55¼
$1000 do	108¼	1 sh Penn R	56½
$8000 do ... 1865	106	100 sh Catawis pf s30	38½
$400 U S 7 30s Aug	104	60 sh do b3	39
$1000 do	104½	100 sh do	38½
$2050 do ... Jun	104½	100 sh do 30d	38½
$21 Susq. Cn scrip	59	8 sh M & M Bk	32
$390 do	59	100 sh Hestonville R	18½
$2800 City 6s new	99	500 sh Pion'r Mg b60	1½
$2100 C & A 6s 83	90½		

SECOND BOARD

$4000 H & B Tp 1stm	81	50 sh Spr & Pine	38½
$500 U S 10-40s	98½	9 sh Leh. Nav	58
$1500 City 6s new	98½	1 sh Penn R	56¼
$1500 U S 5-20s reg	106½	40 sh do	56¼
$4000 Pa 1st m 6s	100	9 sh do	56½
100 sh Leh Val	65	10 sh do	56½
61 sh do	65	26 sh do	56½

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Austrian Manifesto to the Hungarians.

The following royal Austrian manifesto has been issued at Pesth:—

TO THE FAITHFUL PEOPLES OF MY KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.—The hand of Providence weighs heavily upon us. In the conflict into which I have been drawn, not voluntarily, but through the force of circumstances, every human calculation has been frustrated, save only the confidence I placed in the heroic bravery of my valiant army. The more grievous are the heavy losses by which the ranks of those brave men have been smitten, and my paternal heart feels the bitterness of that grief with all the families affected. To put an end to the unequal contest—to gain time and opportunity to fill up the voids occasioned by the campaign—and to concentrate my forces against the hostile troops occupying the northern portion of my empire, I have consented, with great sacrifices, to negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

I now turn confidently to the faithful peoples of my kingdom of Hungary, and to that readiness to make sacrifices so repeatedly displayed in arduous times.

The united exertions of my entire empire must be set in motion that the conclusions of the wished for peace may be secured upon fair conditions.

It is my profound belief that the warlike sons of Hungary, actuated by the feeling of hereditary fidelity, will voluntarily hasten under my banners to the assistance of their kindred and for the protection of their country, also immediately threatened by the events of the war.

Rally, therefore, in force to the defense of the invaded empire! Be worthy sons of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds gathered never-fading wreaths of laurel for the glory of the Hungarian name. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, July 7, 1866.

Baden to Support Prussia.

LETTER TO COUNT BISMARK.

Baron von Roggenbach, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has forwarded the following letter to Count Bismark:—

M. le Comte:—The struggle between Prussia and the smaller German States, which have conspired with Austria, having now broken out into sanguinary civil war, all considerations I was forced to observe so long as it was of importance to uphold in my native land the possibility of useful action upon the basis of firm principles, recede into the background. The entrance of the Grand Ducal Government into the ranks of its own greatest and most dangerous enemies among the number of the States allied for the preservation of Austrian supremacy in Germany, and of that Federal right become incompatible with, and impossible to, the national interests of the German people, prevents me from continuing to take up this position, and relieves me from any considerations of regard towards that Government. The fact that an unjustifiable pressure by the States adjacent to Baden has made it impossible to the patriotic ruler of my native land to withdraw himself from this shameful alliance of all selfish and traitorous passions contains a further summons, at least upon my part, to combat to the extent of my powers those governments who have not hesitated to exercise this compulsion upon one of their co-sovereigns, upon pretext of a federal right they have themselves misinterpreted. It is my intention to carry out to the fullest extent the simple task now incumbent upon every honest German heart and every German conscience. May this misconception of the position of German Federal princes, as revealed by the latest resolutions of the Diet, be the last abuse effected by Hapsburg intrigue by means of the cunningly adduced Federal right brought forward by the Vienna Cabinet. I, for my part at least, am of opinion that similar crimes to this Federal war, wantonly brought down by the middle States upon their peoples and upon Germany, must for the future be guarded against. For this purpose it is necessary that the system of the Germanic Confederation, created in 1815 for her own service by Austria, and always found ready to serve, shall be broken up and a German State be founded in its stead strong enough to withdrawn itself in future from the decomposing influence of this accursed policy of the Vienna Court.

If your Excellency is prepared to do the work thoroughly, and to stand firm in the contest until the important objects of all the efforts of the German people for half a century are attained, you will always find me ready to co-operate in such fashioning of German State relations anew as will of itself result from the overthrow of the Austrian power, based upon the oppression of all nationalities and all liberty, and from the limitation of the sovereign rights of the Governments allied with Austria for that purpose. As at the present time but one aim exists, so make also no further condition for my offer than the energy of will to attain that aim at any price. I empower your Excellency, if you consider it useful, to publish this letter.

Accept, M. le Comte, the assurance of my most distinguished esteem. ROGGENNACH.

The German Diet.

The official record of the proceedings of the Diet which led to its removal from Frankfort to Augsburg, runs thus:—

The Federal Assembly, at the sitting of the 11th of July, has resolved that, in view of present circumstances, and with the object of maintaining alike its freedom of action and its relations, remaining faithful to the Federal Pact, to transfer provisionally its sittings to Augsburg. It was consequently determined that the Minister President should address, in the name of the Assembly, the following letter to the Chief Burgomaster of Frankfort:—

The movements of the enemy's troops impose upon the Federal Assembly the duty of providing for the freedom of its deliberations and to the security of its relations with the governments it represents. The gravity of circumstances have forced upon the Assembly new and painful obligations, which it is firmly determined to fulfil and the Assembly hopes to discharge its duty towards the governments and the peoples who have taken part in a common struggle for the right and liberty of Germany in insuring the free action of the High Federal Assembly which represents equally the indissolubility of the national bond, and the cohesion of the Germanic countries. It has therefore resolved to transfer provisionally its sittings to Augsburg, and to invite the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Confederation to follow it thither. In quitting temporarily Frankfort, it expresses to the free city its warm acknowledgment of the patriotic sentiments which it has unceasingly manifested during the many vicissitudes of German destinies. These sentiments Frankfort, with the lively interest which she takes in the freedom and greatness of Germany, will know how to retain. The Governments faithful to the Federal Pact and represented in the high Assembly will continue firmly and unshrinkingly to take part in the sense of right and of the country against secession and encroachment, and the Federal Assembly may, therefore, confiding in the ultimate victory of the good cause, express the hope that within the walls of this city, rich in recollections of German greatness, the representatives of the German princes and peoples may again meet to re-establish upon durable bases the power and the liberty of Germany. BARON DE KUBECK.

Russia and the North Sea Ports.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Hansa*, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, brings intelligence that the Prussians took formal possession, on Saturday, July 14, of the Hanoverian port, Geestemunde, near Bremen, in the presence of Russian and Hanoverian Commissioners and it is supposed that Geestemunde will at once be made a Prussian naval port.

The Battle of Kissingen.

A correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, writing from Heidelberg under date of July 14, gives a fair account of this encounter, founded, he says, on a report of Field-Marshal Prince Charles, dated from Schweinfurt, July 11, 9 A. M.

From this it would appear that on the evening of the 5th of July, the Field-Marshal, warned of the Prussian advance against Bruckenau and Hamelsburg, concentrated his four infantry divisions.

On the morning of the 10th, the Prussians attacked General Zoller's division, posted at Kissengen—it was subsequently reinforced by General Feder's division—but, though they made a good fight of it, the Bavarians were unable to keep the town. They were driven out, but they marched out fighting—retreated fighting (I am told in such admirable order that one would fancy the men were trained to it), but without allowing their lines to be once broken. They fell back to Nudingen.

During the retreat General Zoller was killed by the side of the Field Marshal by a shell splinter. The Prussians made an attempt to get hold of the Nudingen heights, which would have enabled them to cut off the Bavarians, but it was gallantly repulsed by Stephan's Brigade, which, after a hard tussle, drove them off. The Bavarians slept in their fight positions, but they seem to have thought that it would be wise not to begin again. They retreated accordingly to Schweinfurt, where there is a camp.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

Continued from our Third Edition.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT IS APPLIED TO.

To Mr. Smythe then repaired the wearied and chagrined Imperialists. Arrived in the cozy and parlor-like office of the Collector, that gentleman inquired, over his urbane spectacles, the object of their call, and had forthwith detailed to him the suppostitious grounds on which his arrest of the vessel was requested.

Taking the papers and verbal statements into consideration, Mr. Smythe esteemed the matter of sufficient moment to promise that they should be carefully weighed, and that after consultation with his experienced first assistant, they would Clinch, in their minds the action thought advisable under the circumstances.

Happy at having finally secured the promise of official examination, the relieved complainants concluded to gratify their minds, and feast their eyes, with a careless look at the saucy ship that soon they expected to hold in durance vile. Their hopes ran lower than the most frigid descent of mercury, when, upon reaching the pier they found that

THE BIRD HAD FLOWN

at an early hour on that same Thursday morning in which they deemed that they had certainly secured her, as her departure was not expected for several days, and they thereby believed they had ample time to proceed against the suspicious craft.

The vessel, as already stated, is a steam propeller, two masted, and double decked, eight hundred tons burden, and easily convertible into a war ship, for which her staunch built and admitted swiftness are far from making her unavailable. It is confidently stated, by those who profess to know, that her cargo, if such it can be termed, consists of eight thousand revolvers, four thousand seven hundred rifles, and two parks, or twelve pieces, of light artillery, supplemented by a large quantity of powder, and that she is bound, not for Brazos at which she may casually touch to fulfil the conditions of her articles, but really and ultimately for Matamoras, Mexico, opposite Brownsville, where it is asserted, she will disembark not only her munitions, but, it is also said, one or two

VERY SIGNIFICANT PASSENGERS,

who are declared to be none other than Major-General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, late U. S. V., of well-known antecedents, and Brigadier-General Sturms, recently of our army. That these officers are on board and that the character and extent of the cargo are such as have been stated, is vouched by Imperial agents, who assert that they have dined and wined with the former, and inspected the latter in their detective disguises within the past week.

INCIDENTS OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER.

At half-past 10 o'clock the floating arsenal intended for the Liberals weighed slowly from her seat at the dock, and quickly steamed out to the centre of the stream, from which she sailed rapidly down the bay. The Stars and Stripes waved from her main peak and mizzen-masts, and but the few initiated in the secret were aware of her dangerous cargo and her important mission.

Some of the leading sympathizers with the republican cause of Mexico were on board, and parted company with the vessel when she reached the Lower Bay. We omit, for reasons which will suggest themselves, the names of the gentlemen who accompanied the vessel to the limits of the harbor. In her course down the bay she passed a French war steamer, apparently unnoticed by the officers and marines on board.

Three hours after she left her dock, she reached neutral waters, which commence three marine leagues beyond the light-ship. When near Lower Quarantine, she was boarded by custom-house officers, but the captain satisfied them that she was proceeding on a legal voyage, by clearing for a United States port in Texas.

This is said to be but the beginning of

CONCERTED SUCCESSIVE EXPEDITIONS

that are to start—two from Philadelphia, one more from New York, and one from Boston, before the 1st of September next; and that the munitions and prominent officers, from both the Federal and late Confederate sides, which they carry, are to assume command, it is asserted, of large bodies of Northern and Southern veterans that have been proceeding by easy journeys and in small detachments to Brownsville and Matamoras during the present summer and recent spring.

And it is likewise stated that the ships have all been purchased, and are to be man-of-warized in Matamoras upon arrival there, as soon as practicable. It is asserted that the mobilization of a fighting force of 20,000 Americans is the programme laid down, from which Mexican independence is largely hoped for by the ardent Liberals.

HOW THE ARMS WERE PROCURED.

It is stated that President Juarez succeeded in obtaining, through agents in the United States, the necessary amount to charter or purchase the steamer and her military cargo. A rumor was in circulation that the money used in buying the arms was obtained from the seizure of the commercial train by General Escobedo, near Matamoras, on the 25th of April of this year, but the goods still remain in the bonded warehouses of Matamoras, now in possession of the Liberals, and the owners can obtain them by paying the duties levied on them by the Liberal Government.

EXTRA SAFE DRAWER, CLOSET, AND Chest Locks, having from one to three tumblers to each bolt, and an assortment of the regular kind, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

YOU DO NOT NEED A FUNNEL WHEN you use a Patent Graduated Measure, as that will measure either a gill, a pint, three gills or a quart, and when you turn it on its side to pour out, it becomes a funnel. Isn't that handy? Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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LIGHTLY AND QUICKLY PUSHED OVER a carpet. The Patent Sweeping Machine gathers up shreds of threads, scraps of paper, pins, needles, dirt, and dust, quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Neutrality Laws.

From the Times.

In its general reasoning, perhaps, the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the neutrality laws correctly expresses the prevailing sense of justice. There is a proper aversion to changes of law made at the instance and to serve the convenience of foreign powers; and the fact that certain features of existing legislation originated thus is sufficient to insure their condemnation. The feeling is strengthened when it is remembered that the friendly action of the American Government has not been reciprocated. For surely legislation by the United States by which other countries profited should have induced corresponding legislation on their part, that there might be among nations something like oneness of principle and policy in their respective enactments on the subject of neutrality.

Now the report presented by General Banks establishes the first of these points. It shows that the provisions of the law in respect of neutrality, which were deemed adequate and just in the early days of the republic, were at different times altered in the direction of greater stringency on the suggestion or solicitation of foreign Governments, that of Great Britain being among them. It skows that the laws now in force in this country exceed in comprehensiveness and stringency those in operation elsewhere. And the argument is fairly and strongly put, that the comity of nations demands something like mutuality of duty upon a question in which they have a common interest. The obligation to do unto this country as this country has done unto others has, however, been persistently disregarded; and at this moment American citizens are subject to restrictions and penalties far in excess of those imposed by the Governments of Europe. To these inequalities in laws affecting international interests there is a natural, if not a very intelligent repugnance; and hence the proposition to regulate the restrictions upon American citizens in matters affecting British interests, by the restrictions which Great Britain has placed upon her subjects in matters affecting American interests, may be expected to commend itself to popular favor.

But though the law is unsatisfactory and the amendment of it necessary, the wisdom of precipitancy in regard to it is not very clear. It was wrong in former Congresses to comply with the requests of Great Britain, or Spain, or Portugal, seeing that none of them has returned the compliment.

There would be less reason for caution if this effort to mend the neutrality laws were not evidently connected, in a near or remote degree, with movements which the friends of order cannot contemplate with indifference. The prevention of raids upon Canada led to the introduction of the subject into Congress, and it is well understood that the change proposed is deemed to be favorable to the plans and purposes of the Fenian organization. "The modification," says the *World* correspondent, "will prove to be largely in the Fenian interest, as was evinced by the presence of President Roberts and other prominent Fenians on the floor during the discussion of the bill." It is not alleged by the advocates of the measure that the President exceeded his authority in the steps recently taken on the Northern frontier: and the absence of complaint upon this head is equivalent to an acknowledgment of the strict legality of his course. The apparent desire is to prevent further Executive interference, should the occasion for it be renewed; for though General Banks' bill comes up to the standard of Washington, and it is in every respect equal to the restrains which Great Britain deems sufficient for her subjects, it effects a marked relaxation in the law now in force here. The inquiry arises, therefore—Is it more dignified, more proper, or more expedient to modify the neutrality laws for the accommodation of the Fenians than for the accommodation of foreign Governments?

The present position of the Government in relation to neutrality is confessedly strong. It has extorted grateful testimony from the organs of British opinion, and has commended itself to the moral sense of the American people. It occupies a vantage-ground in the great arena of nations, and may with propriety call upon other Governments to revise their legislation, and enter into reciprocal obligations in international concerns. Its promptitude and vigor against Fenian forays will justify it in presenting to England a pretty little account of her indebtedness on account of failure to preserve an equitable neutrality during the Rebellion. And its own laws will be a standard to which the neutrality laws of other countries may be required to advance.

If, after all, the leading powers of Europe refuse to recognize the obligation of reciprocity—if Britain will neither atone for injuries and losses produced by her lax ideas of neutrality, nor restrain her people after the fashion set by the United States—the obligation on the side of this country will cease, and Congress may loosen its bonds to the utmost limit. But at least let the change be brought round decorously. Let not the spectacle be presented of legislation in matters of the highest importance pushed to maturity at lightning speed—without thought, without care, and without regard to the possibilities of the immediate future.

Jefferson Davis Again.

From the Tribune.

The report which has been given to Congress on the investigation of the charges of assassination against the responsible head of the Rebellion, furnishes good reason for the time which has been employed in its preparation. The Committee charged by Congress with the matter make it plain at the outset that the testimony before them is not sufficient to convict Jefferson Davis in a court of justice. But the whole story has not yet been told, while that which appears is more than enough to confirm the profound suspicion under which Davis was charged by President Johnson, and his case placed in the hands of an investigation committee, witnesses of his complicity in the murder, meanwhile waiting to conduct them to the proof. The champions of the ailing prisoner in Fortress Monroe must establish that all the witnesses are perjurers, or fail in their case. If they fail, there can be no doubt, moral or legal, that Davis himself was immediately responsible for the inhuman treatment of the Union prisoners of war, and, by inference, was none too religious a character to direct the desperate work which remained. Pending any attempt at the rebuttal of the charges, the testimony, as it appears, both with respect to the usage of the prisoners of war, and the murder of a noble man, is formidable even now. It is stronger, however, as it affects the former.

The Committee's report traces the assassination from its general antecedents, of which the slow murder of the prisoners at Andersonville is the most important. The Committee express no doubt that Davis had full understanding of the acts of his subordinates at Libby, Salisbury, and elsewhere, grounding their faith on the added proof of the Rebel archives to the accumulated testimony already in the Government's hands. The reports of Rebel committees, extracts from the Rebel papers, letters of Rebel officials, and an appealing letter to Davis from a Southern lady are given to show that the treatment of our prisoners was notorious, and that in contempt of their misery each complaint on their behalf was tossed back from the hands of the Rebel President and between his careless and criminal subordinates, till it fell to the ground. The chapter on the events immediately preceding the assassination has testimony that we cannot slightingly pass over. The witness Bates, who heard the Rebel President at Charlottesville say that the murder if done ought to be well done; the official authorization to Dr. Blackburn to enlist a company of men for special service in burning the St. Louis steamboats; the letters to Dr. J. W. Booth, found on record in the book of the Rebel War Department, in company with other entries to the name of Bennett H. Young, and other secret agents of the Rebellion—are concurring circumstances tending to a dismal conclusion. The New York *News* is plausibly supposed to have advertised for the arch-Rebel direction for the payment of $20,000 secret service money to Jacob Thompson. There is more of this testimony which we cannot now review. The general impression of the report will fortify the opinion which has hardly at any time failed to manifest itself against the author of the Andersonville miseries. The friends of the State prisoner profess to have something to say in his defense. The Committee affirm, on their part, that the work of investigation is not done.

The Committee have properly rejected the testimony of the witnesses who avowed their own falsehood, with what motive it does not appear. The charge of Davis' complicity still exists, if we have judged aright the tenor of the report. But more important, more welcome than anything else in the result of this investigation, is the promise that Jefferson Davis will be brought to trial, and, if guilty, convicted and punished. Nothing bars the way.

The Great Convention at Philadelphia—Progress of the Counter Revolution.

From the Herald.

In the papers, during the hot days in the city and at all the watering-places, the principal topic of discussion is the Philadelphia National Union Convention. Wherever two or three persons are gathered together this subject is sure to be ventilated. As a standard matter of conversation it has quite superseded the weather. Our exchanges are full of it. Calls for State conventions to elect delegates to it are being issued. Everybody is going to attend it. An immense wigwam for it is in course of erection. The railroads will run extra trains to accommodate the crowd. The old proverb tells us that it is better to be out of the world than out of the fashion, and decidedly it will be the fashion to go to the Convention. No politician of any importance can afford to stay away, unless he be a radical doomed to the wrath to come. In that case he may reserve himself for Jack Hamilton's negro-worshipping convention in September.

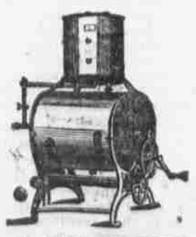
But while everybody is preparing to go to the National Union gathering, it is singular that each of the cliques and factions wants to keep all the rest out. Weed and Raymond promise to be there; but they turn up their noses at the Wood Brothers, and at Marble and Belmont, the shent-per-shent twins, and at Vallandigham and his tail, and insist that all these notorious people must be excluded. We should like to know why. The terms of the call for the Convention do not exclude them, and nothing else can. What is there about the Wood Brothers, for instance, that unfits them to sit in the big wigwam with Weed and Raymond? We presume that the latter gentlemen will not insist too strongly upon a comparison of personal records or of general jobs. Is it, then, that the Woods, and Vallandigham, and Belmont and Marble sympathized with the Rebels during the war and are a little tainted that way still? Mr. Belmont will not admit this sort impeachment, and Mr. Marble indignantly denies it and calls for pistols and coffee, as if he had purchased some of the warlike spirit of the Chevalier Webb when he bought in the old duellist's paper. But even in the notorious cases of the Woods and Vallandigham, how can Weed and Raymond refuse to associate with these worthies, when they are willing to act with the repentant Rebels of the South? A Copperhead may be as bad as, or even worse than, a traitor; that is a mere matter of opinion. But certainly when a Copperhead becomes converted to the Union cause he is just as good as a converted Rebel, and those who are anxious to meet with reformed Rebels, cannot, with any sort of grace or consistency, refuse to admit reformed Copperheads to the coalition. No political church can undertake to shut out a single class of sinners who really and honestly desire to avail themselves of the benefits of saving grace.

The continual discussion about the Philadelphia Convention has drifted away from first principles. To keep themselves straight, the parties concerned ought to publish the original call every other day. That call recognizes the great issue between the President and Congress, and invites all who support the President and his policy of reunion to take part in the Convention. It says nothing about the Woods, or Vallandigham, or Belmont, or Marble, or any other obnoxious individual. It lays down a broad, solid platform, upon which all may stand without crowding each other off. The war is over now; old things have passed away; everything is to begin *de nouveau*. It makes no difference what a man's position was as to other issues, now dead and buried; the only vital question is as to his position in regard to this great new issue between the President and Congress. We know the Woods thoroughly; we have no more confidence in them at present than we had while they were selling themselves to both sides during the war; but if they state that they are ready to sustain the President's policy and the Union, they cannot be turned out of the Philadelphia Convention under the terms of its call.

Messrs. Weed and Raymond, who are clearly not without sin, should not throw the first stone in this rude and unjustifiable manner. Somebody may retaliate before long by opposing the admission of lobbyists. It is much better to take the only true ground and advocate the admission of all comers. One clique will then neutralize another, and we shall get a moral force from the combined influence of the Convention that will work most powerfully in the fall elections. These squabbles beforehand over Mr. Ben Wood's dirty linen or Mr. Weed's dirty linen can amount to nothing. All the linen will be made pure and spotless by the Convention. Those whose sins were as scarlet will come forth white as snow. The issues between the President and Congress will absorb all other issues, and every politician will be judged, not by what he has done, but by what he is doing. Let us have a general political amnesty, and the people will accomplish all the rest.

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THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY

has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1859

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 3

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CATAWBA WINES.

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DEEP SAND-JOINT

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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

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Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

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Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

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DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

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N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

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SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

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AND ALL POINTS IN THE

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Commodious Cars,

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Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

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Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

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Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 3 30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

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NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC., ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.

2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.

4 00 P. M., Fast Express, due 7 05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.

9 40 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.

5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Office, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

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Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Lines of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

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For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, by remale loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,

Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,

Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

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WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11

Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.	chairs, benches,
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)	matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
9,000 feet matched flooring.	2 letter presses.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.	2 grindstones.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.	1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.	50 ladders.
40 kegs cut nails.	50 fire-hooks
30 army wagons.	8 platform scales, large.
15 carts.	4 counter scales.
1 dead-horse wagon.	4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
1 water wagon, iron.	69 iron bedsteads.
6 hose carriages and reels.	300 blankets.
12 sets harness (four horse).	About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
20 sets harness (Ambulance)	1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
15 sets cart harness.	1 set mathematical instruments.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.	1 spirit level and tripod.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and pauhns.	1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
15 cooking stoves.	About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
20 heating stoves.	5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
1 lot castings, firebricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables,	100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11§

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS

SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. 1 22 3mrp

ORIGIN OF FASHION.

Curious Coincidences of Modes of Dressing with Political Events—The Influence of France on the Fashionable World.

Translated from the Illustrated Journal of Leipsic.

Taste and fashion are like all other human and earthly things, they do not grow up of themselves, isolated from surrounding circumstances, but have their historical connection with them, and their existence is based upon intrinsic reasons. Let us take an example from a particularly characteristic and important product of the reigning mode, as far as dress is concerned. When the Empress Eugenie, some ten years ago, at a ball in the Tuileries, for the first time wore that interesting piece of garment which, under the name of crinoline, subsequently conquered the civilized world, with a mysterious hint, it was said that this invention had been imagined by that clever lady in order to conceal as much as possible a transitory deformity of the female sex. It may be admitted that the fair Empress stood in need of such an ingenious mechanism, and that it was also this intention which prompted her to adopt it: as to the other ladies who first resolved to follow her example, there was, perhaps, without their being conscious of it, some other motive which lay deeper and had not that merely personal origin.

The inquiry into the last reasons of a reigning mode is the more interesting and important the closer the connection of taste and fashion in dress and exterior appearance with the development of the events and facts of universal history. If we consider only crinoline, we immediately find out—an important point not to be overlooked—that it is not at all a new species of female dress, an upstart whose pedigree begins with the present day; it is, on the contrary, a young scion of an old and noble family, which has flourished through several generations, and counts at least two ancestors of which it may be proud—the Spanish hoop petticoat of the seventeenth and the French of the eighteenth century. Now there exists a generally admitted dogma that whenever the female petticoat begins to swell, and, what is always simultaneous, whenever the female head-dress begins to rise, important catastrophes in history may with certainty be counted upon. Thus, after the Spanish hoop petticoat came the Thirty Years' War; after the French, the Revolution. Also our crinoline is a prophet of the future, but what does it predict?

As it is universally acknowledged, France is still the country of ruling modes and fashions. There the restored Bourbons after some feeble and fruitless attempts to reintroduce the mode of the *ancien regime*, were obliged to legitimate the mode of the Empire, and on this imperial costume the development and form of our actual dress is still dependent.

The question arose, what position the Empire would occupy in the world of fashion. The answer could not be doubtful. True, Napoleonism had restored the monarchical power in France, but nevertheless it considered itself the keystone of the Republic whose political institutions and democratical forms it purposely allowed to be continued. Just in the same manner Cæsar Augustus had gradually transformed the Roman Republic into Imperial Rome. Nothing but the head was changed. Therefore, also, the French Empire could not willingly oppose republican taste, and especially republican modes; on the contrary, it considered itself as their improver. Thus the somewhat *antique* republican dress was preserved under the Empire; but degenerating more and more, it finally lost all character and physiognomy.

Let us first examine the female dress. The revolution had the pretension not only to be antique republican, but also to appear in its costumes; and, therefore, when under the Directory the Reign of Terror had subsided and love of life began to revive, at the balls of the Directors the first and most celebrated ladies—those who ruled the fashions—appeared in the ancient Greek shirt-like tunica and himation, thrown over the shoulders like a cloak, with head-dresses and sandals of the Roman Empire. But, at the beginning of the Reformation, at the time of the Congress of Vienna, this Greek tunica, although still forming the principal part of female dress, had already lost what formed its characteristic beauty—the free flow of its folds. It had again become a garment which, without any folds, tightly inclosed the whole body down to the feet, which could therefore take but short steps. This narrow bag had recovered a waist, but as high up as possible, and below, against all our notions of noble dignity, the feet appeared again. The development which took its starting point from this ungainly, ridiculous, and uncomfortable dress, could not do otherwise than to impart to the robe greater amplitude and length.

Whoever will follow the *Journal des Modes* from year to year, can exactly and distinctly observe this march of development. The robe gradually swells, lays itself in folds, and falls down to the feet and over them, terminating in a *train*. At the close of 1850 it would have been possible to stop this movement, which had arrived at its extreme limits; but the same thing occurred as in the case of Goethe's apprentice in sorcery, who had forgotten his formula and was unable to get rid of the ghosts he had evoked. The swelling went on and on to such an excess, that now the crinoline arose as the indispensable savior against the burden of garments, and as a means of support. This is its real and veritable *genesis*. In connection with this development is the descending and narrowing of the waist, the reintroduction of the corset and stays; but also that newest and, under all circumstances, very luxurious fashion of many colored and costly trimmed petticoats, which by-and-by gained the appearance and value of a second upper garment. Before the crinoline began to sway, both in summer and winter, white under-garments were generally worn, and during dusty and rainy weather the robe, together with the under-garments, were tucked up—a custom at which nobody took offense. But the crinoline tucked up in this manner would offer a very ungainly and uncomely shape; therefore it was allowed to hang down as it is; and for reasons, mostly of convenience and economy, the so-called Victoria or Balmoral petticoats, instead of white ones, are generally worn, and in bad weather only the robe is tucked up.

Our *pantaloons* which are now in general use, like the female garments modified from the tunica, date also from that agitated and memorable revolutionary period which began at the end of the last century. Formerly it was the general custom for trowsers to descend into top-boots, and when, therefore, during the revolutionary times, half boots or bootees became fashionable, the trowsers had to be lengthened so as to reach down to them. Thus they had already arrived at the middle between the knee and ankle; they wanted nothing but one pull more to descend to the feet. And this pull took place in 1794, under Robespierre—the pantaloons were born. It is a strange irony that their originators were the very same who, only a short time before, had denounced all kinds of breeches as useless, and for that reason had been nicknamed "*sans culottes*."

In the splendidly illustrated work of Kretschmar Rohrbach, "The Customs of all Nations," the strange coincidence was for the first time remarked that these enthusiastic admirers of naked legs had become the inventor of the long pantaloons, which were unknown both to the middle ages and to antiquity, and recalled the nations of Asia Minor and the Scyths. At first the new fashion was adopted by the "Incroyables," but a little later it found imitators also in Germany. The most exaggerated among the heroes of fashion wore them very large, the more moderate rather tight. The stuff was usually Nanking. When, in 1797, the incredible fact occurred that King Frederick William the Third, of Prussia, one day walked about in long pants in the watering place of Pyrmont, the fashionable and noble world lost altogether the little wit that had been left to them, and began also to move about with their legs in long pantaloons. The spell was broken; the stockings disappeared, and were not seen again.

The mode of the dress-coat dates from the year 1770; the jacket then disappeared and was replaced by the waistcoat, a half jacket. The dress coat, the gala dress of the first French empire, and the uniform of his soldiers, was preserved up to our times as the male dress for festive occasions, such as balls, visits of condolence, nuptials, and baptisms. At court festivals it is impossible to appear without it, except those who wear uniforms. It received a little shock from the Prussian military tunic which was adopted in the year 1846, and soon found its way into other armies also; this is perhaps the beginning of the end of the dress-coat. The final defeat both of the stove-pipe hat and of the dress-coat in their struggle against the small felt hat and the frock coat cannot be doubtful.

The stiff black cylinder hat had its origin in America, and was but a modification of the Puritan or Quaker hat, which, in consequence of the sympathy which then reigned in Europe with the war of independence of the American colonies, came rapidly into fashion with all liberal parties. The French Jacobins also adopted it, and, as a political mark of distinction of republicanism, it was in many places persecuted by the police by all the means at its disposition. "It is evident," thus it was said, "that the round hat protects and assists him who wants to escape from the eyes of others; a man of refinement will therefore take care not to make himself suspicious by wearing it. This hat is nothing but a means for reprobate and vicious people to hide themselves."

Strange to say, this is the very same black hat which we wear to-day, and which during the last ten or twenty years persecuted, as legitimate ruler, its adversary, the low, small, grey or brown felt hat, as a Carbonaro or a Democrat. Sixty years ago there was then the same relation between the three-cornered hat and the cylindric hat, to such a point that an Englishman who wanted to inquire as to the political sentiments of Germany, travelled for the purpose of looking at the form of the hats, and finally planned a map, in which the state of revolutionary or monarchical opinions was marked according to the form of the hats worn. At present the small low felt hat has already for several years passed its status of martyrdom; its political significance is lost, and it is now fighting under various forms its last victorious battle against the cylindric hat.

The female head-dress followed the opposite road to that of the female dress. The restoration of the Bourbons had reintroduced some of the formidable forms of the times just preceding the French Revolution. These hats endeavored for awhile to swim against the current, but from year to year the colossal brim was gradually lessened, and at last it disappeared entirely; what was left of the hat recoiled more and more from the forehead, until it became a mere protector of the neck. As things then stood, a reaction was necessary, and the old hat not being disposed to rejuvenate itself by adopting a new form, there suddenly arose in the "last attempt" an adversary which, with its different variations, wages against the former a war to the death.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners

HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 27 9t Captain and Ass't Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—
For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:
Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.
Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at	10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at	12 00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2 30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at	9 00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at	11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at	12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at	7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8·20	"
Columbia Train	at	9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at	12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at	1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4·10	"
Day Express	at	5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶ Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-fourth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·19 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't Intendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1082 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION. Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

SCHOOLFIELD'S

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILL

Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and his

GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS

Are the best remedy for all Diseases of the Stomach and Liver

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
10 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 63
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,588 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,919 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 1 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea.	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

THE GIRDLE

ROUND THE EARTH.

SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

TO LONDON AND BACK IN EIGHT MINUTES.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH.

TIME AND SPACE ANNIHILATED.

NEWS FROM VIENNA IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

MR. FIELD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FIRST WORDS A PEACE MESSAGE.

ALL OF THE DESPATCHES IN FULL.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

THE FIRST FOUR FAILURES

THE GREAT EVENT IN EUROPE.

OPINION OF LONDON "TIMES."

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE ON THE ADRIATIC.

ITALIAN SQUADRON DESTROYED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OBERON. That very time I saw (but thou could'st not),
Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
Cupid all armed. A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned by the west;
And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts:
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon;
And the imperial empress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Yet marked I where the bolt of Cupid fell—
It fell upon a little western flower—
Before, milk white; now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
Fetch me that flower—the herb I showed thee once.
The juice of it on sleeping eyelids laid,
Will make or man or woman madly dote
Upon the next live creature that it sees.
Fetch me this herb; and be thou here again
Ere the leviathan can swim a league.
PUCK. I'll put a girdle round the earth
In forty minutes.

The Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid. We give below full details of the great event, together with the highly important news despatches received from Europe in a few hours. It is a singular coincidence that the first words transmitted through both the great cables were messages of peace:—

[BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.]

The Very Latest News from Europe.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27, via Aspy Bay, C. B., July 29, 1866.—The London *Times* of July 17 says of the Atlantic Telegraph:—

"It is a great work—the story of the age and nations—and they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as the benefactors of their race."

Peace Concluded between Austria and Prussia.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced on the 23d. There was more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

Great Naval Battle in the Adriatic.

DEFEAT OF THE ITALIAN SQUADRON—FOUR IRON-CLAD SHIPS-OF-WAR DESTROYED.

A severe naval engagement took place on the 20th of July off the island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The Austrians claimed a victory, having sunk an Italian iron-clad ship, and blown up three.

The Clamor for Reform in England.

The Earl of Shaftesbury had protested in the House of Commons against the holding of Reform meetings. Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

To and from London in Eight Minutes —Reform Riots in London.

Mr. Field sent a telegram to London a few days since, and received a reply in eight minutes. He says there have been riots in London on account of the refusal of the Government to allow the Reform meetings to be held in Hyde Park.

A daily paper has been published on the *Great Eastern*.

The Atlantic Cable a Success.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following despatch has just been received from Cyrus W. Field:—

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

Thank God! The cable has been laid, and is in perfect working order.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland.

The cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—England and America are again united, by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order.

We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 13th instant, off Valencia. CYRUS W. FIELD.

FOURTH DESPATCH—THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—The steamship *Great Eastern* left Sheerness on Saturday at noon, June 30. She arrived at Bearhaven on Thursday morning, July 5, and received the balance of her coals and provisions. The other steamers joined the *Great Eastern* at Bearhaven as follows:—The *William Corry* and *Terrible* on Friday, July 6, the *Albany* on the 7th, and the *Medway* on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the *William Corry*, and at 2·30 the next morning, the laying was successfully completed and the end buried in 94 fathoms.

Latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 11 degrees 8 minutes, distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, 27½ miles; 29¼ miles of cable paid out.

Wednesday, 11th instant, H. M. S. *Raccoon* arrived at Bearhaven, to render all assistance in her power.

Thursday, 12th.—The *Great Eastern*, *Medora*, *Albany*, *Terrible*, and *Raccoon* were near one another.

Services were held at Valencia, and prayers were offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

On Friday, the 13th, the shore end was connected to the main cable on board the *Great Eastern*. At 2·40 P. M. the telegraph fleet started for Newfoundland, and the *Raccoon* returned to Valencia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order:—The *Terrible* ahead of the *Great Eastern*, on the starboard bow, the *Medway* on the port, and the *Albany* on the starboard quarter. The weather was thick and foggy with heavy rains. Signals were sent through the cable on board the *Great Eastern*, and to the telegraph house at Valencia; 4440 nautical miles were found perfect.

Saturday, 14th.—Distance run, 108 miles; cable paid out, 116 miles.

Sunday, 15th.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 139 miles.

Monday, 16th.—Distance run, 115 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

Tuesday, 17th.—Distance run, 118 miles; cable paid out, 138 miles.

Wednesday, 18th.—Distance run, 105 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

Thursday, 19th.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 129 miles.

Friday, 20th.—Distance run, 117 miles; cable paid out, 127 miles.

Saturday, 21st.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 136 miles.

Sunday, 22d.—Distance run, 123 miles; cable paid out, 133 miles.

Monday, 23d.—Distance run, 121 miles.

Tuesday, 24th.—Distance run, 121 miles. Cable paid out, 135 miles.

Wednesday, 25th.—Distance run, 112 miles. Cable paid out, 130 miles.

Thursday, 26th.—Distance run, 128 miles. Cable paid out, 134 miles.

Friday, 27th.—Distance run, 112 miles. Cable paid out, 118 miles, which, with the shore end off Valencia, distance 27 miles, cable paid out, 29 miles, makes the distance run 1660 miles, and paid out 1864 miles.

Arrived at Heart's Content at 8 A. M., Friday, July 27.

The average speed of the ship, from the time the splice was made until we saw land, was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five and one-half miles per hour. The total slack was less than twelve per cent.

The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known on the Atlantic, at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain, sunshine, fogs, and squalls.

I have requested Mr. John C. Dean, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, to send you, by the first opportunity, for the Associated Press, thirty-five copies of his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the ups and downs experienced in laying a cable across the Atlantic.

We have been in constant communication with Valencia since the splice was made on the 13th inst., and have daily received news from Europe, which was posted up outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board the *Great Eastern*, and she hailed to the other ships.

RECOVERY OF LAST YEAR'S LOST CABLE.

After taking in coals the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, recover the end, and complete a second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the *Medway* will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content.

I cannot find words suitable to convey my admiration of the men who have so ably conducted the nautical, engineering, and electrical departments of this enterprise so successfully amidst difficulties which required to be seen to be appreciated. In fact, all on board of the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in a perfect condition, and He who rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success.

C. W. FIELD.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, Friday, July 27, 9·30 A. M.—The *Great Eastern* has just anchored opposite the telegraph office. The cable was spliced two hours since on the *Medway*, and will be here in three or four hours. The whole distance run was 1669 nautical miles. Cable paid out, 1864 miles. The slack was a little less than 12 per cent.

[SIXTH DESPATCH.]

ASPY BAY, C. B., Sunday, July 29, 8·30 P. M.—All despatches from Europe via Heart's Content and Port au Basque, being mainly relative to the successful laying of the cable, have been forwarded by telegraph from this point, and the news yacht sailed this afternoon on her return to Port au Basque. Another steamer will arrive here on Monday morning from Port au Basque with further advices from the cable and Europe. The telegraph lines are in good working order.

THE CONGRATULATIONS.

MR. FIELD TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To his Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our country and the Eastern hemisphere. Yours, faithfully,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:—I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Governments of the Eastern hemisphere.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. FIELD TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 17.—Hon. William H. Seward, Washington:—The telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. I remember, with gratitude, your services in the Senate of the United States in the winter of 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the telegraph bill. That you may never have reason to regret what you have done to establish communication across the Atlantic, is the sincere wish of your friend, CYRUS W. FIELD.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:—Acknowledgments and congratulation. If the Atlantic cable had not failed in 1858, European States would not have been led, in 1861, into the great error of supposing that civil war in America would either perpetuate African slavery or divide this republic. Your great achievement constitutes, I trust, an effective treaty of international neutrality and non-intervention.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—I congratulate you on the successful completion of telegraph communication between Ireland and Newfoundland, and hope within two weeks from this time to inform you that the cable lost last year has been recovered, and that a second line is in operation across the Atlantic. I assure you that all on board the telegraph fleet will do all that they can to accomplish this object.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—To the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company:—We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic, and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal, we shall proceed to the spot where the cable was lost year, and when recovered splice it with the cable on board of the *Great Eastern*, and return to this place. Then the *Medway* will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some return for the money that you have spent, and the time that you have devoted during the last half year, to connect by telegraph our own country with Great Britain.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following is a list of the Directors of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company:—Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt. The officers of the Company are:—Peter Cooper, President; Cyrus W. Field, Vice-President; Moses Taylor, Treasurer; Robert W. Lowber, Secretary.

Previous Attempts to Lay the Cable.

The first attempt to stretch a telegraphic wire across the bed of the Atlantic was made in the summer of 1857. The cable was coiled half on board the United States steamship *Niagara*, and half on the British steamer *Agamemnon*. They began to lay it in mid-ocean on the 26th of June, the *Niagara* proceeding towards the American coast, the *Agamemnon* towards Ireland. After the wire had three times broken, the attempt was given up. The following August it was renewed on a different plan. The shore end was made fast at Valencia Bay, and the *Niagara* began paying out on the 7th, the purpose being that the *Agamemnon* should begin operations when the *Niagara* had exhausted her half of the cable. On the 11th, after 335 mile had been laid, the wire broke again. The third attempt was made with the same vessels in 1858. The ends of the cable were joined in mid-ocean on the 29th of July, and on the 6th of August the two ships arrived simultaneously at their respective destinations. For a few days it was possible to talk across the ocean. Mr. Buchanan and Queen Victoria exchanged friendly greetings, the people went wild with rejoicings; the mysterious De Sauty issued his brief bulletins; then the electric current grew weak and uncertain; a few faint quiverings were felt, and all was still. Some unknown cause at the bottom of the sea had destroyed the insulation, and the wire was useless.

But Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who had fathered all these enterprises, was not a man easily daunted. He had proved that a cable could be laid between Great Britain and America, and he believed that it was possible to make one which would work when it was laid. Certain defects in the paying out machinery, and the more serious faults in the construction of the cable itself, were avoided the next time, and on the 21st of July, 1865, he sailed again from Valencia bay, paying out the costly rope over the stern of the *Great Eastern*. We all remember how an accident to the machinery caused the loss of the cable when the voyage was more than half over; how they grappled it three times, in 2½ miles of water, but had no rope strong enough to lift it on board, and how the enterprise was then abandoned for the year.

Every repeated attempt has been preceded by great improvements in the manufacture of the cable, the appliances for laying it, and the instruments for signalling. The first undertaking was but a crude affair in comparison with that of 1866. The cable, in 1858, had a breaking strain of a little over three tons or was capable of bearing five miles of its own length in water. The present one will bear a strain of eight tons, or twelve miles of its own length in water. Then, a slight defect of insulation was fatal; now, so wonderfully have telegraphic instruments been improved that it is easy to work through a submarine cable with a foot of its copper conductors stripped bare to the water.

But our means for flashing intelligence between the two hemispheres will not be limited to this Atlantic cable. There is no doubt that the magnetic wire which now unites the opposite coasts of our own continent will soon stretch through the wilderness of the remote northwest, crossing Behring Strait and place us in communication with Eastern Europe through the Russian territories of Asia. A line perhaps from Behring Strait through China will connect us at Calcutta with the great Indo-European line; and so the unconscious prophecy of Shakspere will be fulfilled, and a girdle be put around the earth in less than forty minutes. Many a man already old will live to see the day when those who questioned the feasibility of an Atlantic telegraph will be classed with the ignorant people who abused John Watt for wasting his time over a tea-kettle, and the complacent savant who proved, not a generation ago, that no steamship could ever cross the ocean.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line and the Atlantic Cable.

The cable which connected Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (between Aspy Bay and Cape Ray) having been broken, there is at present no communication across the Bay of St. Lawrence—about eighty miles—except by a sailing yacht. Communication is thus kept up with St. Johns, N. F., and thence—some four hundred miles—by telegraph to St. Johns, at which point there is direct communication by telegraph to Heart's Content, the proposed land station of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Arrangements have already been made by the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company to lay down a new and superior telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and the Company hope to have direct communication between New York and St. Johns within the ensuing four weeks, and until then the Company will, in the event of the success of the Atlantic cable, run one or more despatch steamers daily between Cape Ray and Aspy Bay.

The Insulation and the Tests.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing from the *Great Eastern* July 10, says of the

INSULATION OF THE CABLE.

"The services of Professor Thompson and Mr. Varley, as consulting electricians to the cable, have fortunately not been required hitherto. The customary daily tests through the tanks show that the conducting power and insulation of the cable are perfect. During the process of laying the shore end on Saturday night, the electrical power of that portion of the cable was found superabundant, while its insulation increased rapidly in proportion as it was submerged. The even temperature and pressure of the comparatively shallow water in which the shore end is laid were sufficient, in the course of a few hours, to raise the insulation to four times the amount indicated when the cable was coiled aboard the ship. The scientific reader will better understand the state of insulation of the shore end as cut and buoyed, when it is stated that the time required for the cable to come from charge to half-charge is seven minutes thirty-eight seconds. The exceedingly susceptible nature of the modern recording instruments enabled the observers in the signal-house at Foilhammerum to determine not only that the *William Corry* was rolling during the time she was paying out the cable, but almost to fix the exact extent of each roll.

TESTS.

"Mr. Willoughby Smith, the Company's electrician, has devised an elaborate system of testing to be carried on during the process of laying the cable, which appears admirably calculated to meet every possible contingency. There will be continuity tests from the shore every five minutes. Elaborate directions are given for opening communications with the shore from the ship, and *vice versa*. Once a day the ship will send the distance run, the miles paid out, and the insulation resistance per mile. There is one direction which it is sincerely to be hoped may never have to be acted on, namely, that if signals cease entirely for four hours from the ship, the shore operators can make what tests they deem necessary to find out the cause of the stoppage. It is much more gratifying to find it assumed that the 1866 cable will be safely laid, and that the signal watchers on shore are directed, when that happy result is accomplished, to transfer their entire testing system to the end of the 1865 cable, and carefully watch for the first indications of what is here hopefully regarded as a certain attempt to recover the lost end, and complete a second line of communication with Newfoundland within the next few weeks."

THE NORTHERN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

This telegraphic line will be a gigantic one, extending through British America, 1200 miles; through Russian America, 900 miles; across Behring's Straits, 184 miles; across the Gulf of Anadyr, 210 miles; and thence overland to the mouth of the Amoor river, 1,800 miles, or a total of 4294 miles. At the Amoor it is to be continued by a Russian line connecting it with Irkoutsk, through Western Siberia, communicating with Nijni Novgorod and Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburg. The capital involved amounts to $10,000,000.

LANDING AT HEART'S CONTENT.

Reception of the Fleet in Trinity Bay—Enthusiasm of the People and the Men of the Fleet—Boarding the "Great Eastern" and Hearing the Late News from Europe.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—The cable has at length been laid! At 7 o'clock this morning the signal on Seal Cove Hill went up, and a cry was raised that a steamer was certainly in sight. Excitement instantly arose, and steam was got up on board the *Margaretta Stevenson* without delay. Before another steamer could be got in readiness for a start, two more steamers appeared in the distance, and a few minutes after the *Margaretta Stevenson* steamed out the narrows.

The entire cable fleet soon came in view, the *Great Eastern* looming up in huge black proportions, and heading in for telegraph buoy number six. In the course of an hour, with glasses, we could make out distinctly the different vessels, the first in order being the *Niger*, then the *Terrible*, and then the *Great Eastern*, followed by a merchant steamer.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE "NIGER."

When we got alongside the *Niger* Mr. Kerr, commander of the *Margaretta Stevenson*, asked Captain Bruce, "What news?"

Captain Bruce said, "All right. We have news to the day before yesterday from Europe. The *Amazon* was run down off Portland on the 3d. Did you know that?"

Mr. Kerr—"No, sir. What news of the war?"

Captain Bruce—"The Austrians are getting licked like blazes. Would you like to hear the latest telegram?"

Mr. Kerr—"Yes."

The *Margaretta* gig, which had communicated with the *Niger*, then returned to our vessel with a long telegram with news about the war, and general matters to the 24th inst. The telegrams were received on board our little steamer with a degree of wonder, and we could scarcely realize the fact that we were actually perusing accounts of events that had occurred only a few days since. It is difficult to describe the sensation of pleasure felt by all on board the *Stevenson*. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Maxwell shook each other by the hand, and almost jumped about the deck in absolute joyful congratulation.

ALONGSIDE THE "GREAT EASTERN."

At 8½ o'clock the *Stevenson* was alongside the *Great Eastern*, and Captain Kerr spoke with Captain Anderson and Captain Bruce, of the *Niger*. Cyrus W. Field made his appearance on the paddle-box bridge, and waved his handkerchief to us in token of success. The action was responded to by all on board our steamer, as well as by a hearty round of cheers.

The *Niger's* gig then went alongside the *Great Eastern* and took on board Mr. Field, who was immediately rowed to Heart's Content.

THE SPLICE WITH THE SHORE END.

About nine o'clock the *Great Eastern* came to a stand-still in a hundred fathoms of water, and preparations for connecting the main and shore end cables were commenced. The big ship was at this time a mile and a quarter from Heart's Content. The *Niger* lay at one side, and the steamer *Medway* on the other side of the *Great Eastern*. A number of row-boats put out from the stern of the big ship, and after about half an hour's work a large hawser was attached to the cable.

The cut was made, and the cable and hawser were placed on board two large and the other small boats engaged in the operation, while three guns at the same moment thundered out a grand salute in honor of the event. All hands of the *Great Eastern* sent up rousing cheers, and a scene of enthusiasm followed. Hats were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and deafening shouts rent the air. Our own little craft was not the least demonstrative in enthusiasm. Officers and crew responded to the cheers of the *Great Eastern*.

BOARDING THE GREAT EASTERN.

About ten o'clock I was permitted to board the *Great Eastern*, and the first person that greeted me on stepping on deck was Mr. C. Lundy, Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph at Heart's Content. He says the voyage was a perfect success, not a single accident having occurred the whole way. The splice was made on the 13th, and at twenty minutes past three (Greenwich time) the big ship started on her westward course.

IN HEART'S CONTENT HARBOR.

The *Great Eastern* entered Heart's Content harbor about half-past 9 o'clock. While she was steaming through the Narrows the shores of the little village were lined with people, and scores of small boats dotted the surface of the water. The six colliers in port were decked with bunting, and every house displayed a flag in honor of the occasion. From the flagstaff of the Telegraph House the Stars and Stripes floated gayly. The big ship also carried the American banner, beside the Union Jack and the Atlantic Telegraphic flag presented by Mr. Field on the occasion of the first cable expedition.

The *Great Eastern* came to anchor precisely at 10 A. M., and was boarded immediately by a great crowd of visitors, male and female.

In the meanwhile the splicing fleet proceeded slowly on with the work of connecting the shores and main cable. The end of the main cable was taken on board the steamer *Medway* about a quarter to 2 P. M., and the splicing began.

The *Herald's* correspondent boarded the *Medway* shortly after the commencement of the operations in company with Mr. Dean, historian of the expedition. Mr. Kerr, commander of the *M. Stevenson*, looked on while the sailors joined the two ends by which the two great continents are to be united in a bond which it is hoped will never be severed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY—IT OBTAINS AN ACT OF INCORPORATION FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, but known to the public generally as the Atlantic Cable Company, was organized in 1854. In March of that year, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, his brother, David Dudley Field, and Mr. Chandler White were commissioned to proceed to Newfoundland to obtain from the Government of the Province an act of incorporation.

On arriving at St. Johns, they called upon the Governor, who convoked the Executive Council the same day. The Governor gave a favorable answer to the Commissioners, and immediately sent a special message to the Legislature, then in session, recommending them to pass an act of incorporation, with a guarantee of interest on the Company's bonds to the amount of £50,000, and a grant of 50 square miles of land on the island of Newfoundland, to be selected by the Company. These terms were agreed upon.

GRANTS EXTENDED TO THE COMPANY.

Additional grants were subsequently received from the Governments of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Canada and the State of Maine; and afterward from the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The governmental grants extended to the Company are as follows:—

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their dependencies.

The exclusive right embraces a coast line extending from the entrance of Hudson's Straits southwardly and westwardly along the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine, and their respective dependencies.

Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of the telegraph to Cape Breton.

Similar concession of additional fifty square miles when the cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Guarantee of interest for twenty years at five per cent. on £50,000.

Grant of £5000 in money towards building road along the line of the Telegraph.

Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the Company.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Exclusive privilege for fifty years of landing cables.

Free grant of 1000 acres of land.

A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years.

CANADA.

Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the Province.

Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Grant of exclusive privileges for twenty-five years of landing telegraphic cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

STATE OF MAINE.

Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of twenty-five years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling until the net profits of the Company reach 6 per cent per annum on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 sterling per annum for a period of 25 years.

The aid of two of the largest steamships in the English navy to lay the cable, with two subsidiary steamers.

A Government steamship to take any further necessary soundings and verify those already taken.

UNITED STATES.

Annual subsidy of $70,000 until the net profits yield 6 per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to $50,000 per annum, for a period of twenty-five years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.

The United States steamship *Arctic* to make and verify soundings.

Steamships *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* to assist in laying the cable.

A Government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland.

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION.

The original organization of the Company was as follows:—

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Directors in New York—Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White. Peter Cooper, President; S. F. B. Morse, Vice President; Moses Taylor, Treasurer; Chandler White, Secretary; David Dudley Field, Counsel; F. N. Gisborne, Engineer.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The first step towards this gigantic undertaking was now fairly inaugurated, and the telegraph lines in operation in Canada and the United States were connected with those of St. Johns. The first attempt to connect these wires was made in 1855, but was not crowned with success. In 1856 the attempt was renewed, and was successful.

CYRUS W. FIELD IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, in 1856, was sent to England by the Company for the purpose of enlisting the aid of capitalists in that country. He was eminently fortunate in his endeavors. The capital of the Company was fixed at $1,750,000, and the whole was subscribed for as follows:—

In London	101 shares
In America	88 shares
In Liverpool	86 shares
In Glasgow	37 shares
In Manchester	28 shares

and the remainder in other parts of England. In consequence of the vast expense in the various attempts to lay the cable, the capital was increased in 1858 to $2,500,000.

ACT OF CONGRESS.

Annexed is the Act of Congress relative to the cable, which was approved March 3, 1857:—

A Bill to Expedite Telegraphic Communication for the Use of the Government and its Foreign Intercourse.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, in the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, may contract with any competent person, persons, or association for the aid of the United States in laying down a submarine cable, to connect existing telegraphs between the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of Ireland and for the use of such submarine communication, when established, by the Government of the United States, on such terms and conditions as shall seem to the President just and reasonable, not exceeding $70,000 per annum until the net profits of such person, or persons, or association, shall be equal to a dividend of six per cent. per annum, and then not exceeding $50,000 per annum for 25 years: *Provided*, That the Government of Great Britain shall before, or at the same time, enter into a like contract for those purposes with the same person, persons, or association, and upon terms of exact equality with those stipulated by the United States: *And provided*, That the tariff of prices for the use of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, or its authorized agents: *Provided further*, That the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said Submarine Telegraph communication for a period of 50 years, on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favor of the Government of Great Britain, and the subjects thereof, in the contract so to be entered into by such person, persons, or association, with that Government: *Provided further*, That the contract so to be made by the British Government shall not be different from that already proposed by that Government to the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, except such provisions as may be necessary to secure to each Government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
THREE-STORY BRICK FACTORY,
HAYDOCK STREET, EAST OF FRONT.
ON TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866,
Will be sold at Public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange
All that lot of ground, with the three-story brick factory with engine, shafting, belting and the three sets of woollen machinery and with everything appertaining to them, situate on the northside of Haydock street, Sixteenth Ward.
Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36.
An inventory of the machinery which is included in the sale may be seen at the Auction Rooms.
Full particulars at the Auction Rooms
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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Commencing at 10 o'clock comprising about 400 lots desirable and seasonable goods. 7 30 2t

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5[illegible] LOTS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE: TABLE GLASSWARE; FRUIT PRESERVING JARS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
At 9 o'clock sharp in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers. A large assortment.
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CLOTHING.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, in style unsurpassed.
4 7 smrp PARK, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·60, $1·80, $1·75.
H. DIXON
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RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered at Last.
BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
Remember, Used Inwardly.
There are no diseases treated with less success by Physicians than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA—few so prevalent, none so painful. The newly afflicted fly for relief to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years, repel the thought of ever being cured and the cry, my Doctor can't cure me, and I have spent thousands trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the afflicted are suspicious and doubtful, for they have just cause to be, for truthfully, upon so 'o facts, certified to by hundreds, there is no positive infallible genuine never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, and Asthma at present known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which defies your suspicions, and commands your confidence for the following reasons, viz:—
First. Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.
Second. Because he has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing this infallible remedy.
Third. Because the medical properties of this great Remedy differs very essentially from all the remedies hitherto brought before the public.
Fourth. Because it is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.
Fifth. Because when you have used a bottle or two, and are satisfied it will not cure your particular case, you, by application, get the full amount paid refunded without being compelled to continue on an indefinite period, although not a single case in thousands has ever had occasion to demand a return.
Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberally reduced the price from $10 to $2 per bottle, so that all classes of society may have the opportunity of being alleviated from human suffering and disease.
Prepared at the Principal Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market, where Dr. Fitler personally advises free of charge.
Consultation hours, 10 to 1. All afflicted invited to call. Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle. 6 27

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
J. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

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THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.
This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.
The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.
The Course will consist of two parts. First. TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second. TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—
1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.
Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13t8 15

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.
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Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
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Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§